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Korean Affairs Report



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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS U.S. TALK ABOUT 'SOUTHWARD INVASION'

SK210552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0120 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today runs a commentary laying bare the deceptive nature of the U.S. imperialists' cry about "Threat of Southward Invasion" these days.

Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific Crowe who will reportedly be promoted to the post of the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff before long, claimed that we are a dangerous enemy permitting no prediction and we plan to use force of arms. And assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Wolfowitz claimed that there is anxiety about possible provocation on our part. The author of the commentary says:

The provocative utterances of Crowe and Wolfowitz are a vicious slander aimed at undermining and distorting our peaceloving efforts by hook or by crook, throwing a wet blanket over north-south dialogue, fostering distrust and misunderstanding and intensifying confrontation between north and south to prevent detente.

It is an invariable design of the U.S. imperialists to prevent the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and achieve their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea by unleashing another war of aggression.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, South Korean puppets, who are watching for a chance to kindle a train for war and start an armed invasion.

The provocations of the U.S. imperialists who are building up armed forces of aggression in South Korea, holding war exercises against us one after another and ceaselessly infiltrating spy planes into our airspace clearly show how desperately they are stepping up preparations for war of aggression.

The moves of the U.S. imperialists who dare slander our peaceloving efforts and tell a lie as if we were seeking to invade the south by force of arms will enjoy no one's sympathy.

The U.S. imperialists had better stop blowing a broken trumpet.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE ON U.S. 'DISGUISED RULING ORGANIZATIONS'

SK301430 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Talk by station commentator Ko Il-chol, from the program "Midday Classroom":
"The U.S. Neo-Colonial Ruling System Must be Abolished"]

[Text] Today I am going to speak on the issue of abolishing the U.S. neo-colonial ruling system which is the task of struggle for realizing the independence of the South Korean society.

Before I touch on the main subject, I would like to remind you of the article by Choe Chon-taek, a fighter for independence, carried by the recent issue of the magazine SINTONG-A.

When we asked him to tell us about the 15 August Liberation, he said: What liberation? You learned nothing. As long as outside forces grasp the topknot of our hairs, we cannot call our liberation a genuine one.

How should we define the task for our struggle for genuine national liberation? I would like to discuss this issue with you.

The independence of South Korean society is a task for national liberation that is being raised amid historic realities in which we should seek abolition of the subordinate and vertical system in current South Korea-U.S. relations. As long as South Korea is under the subordinate system of the United States, our masses can neither attain national dignity and value nor can we become the masters of the nation and live a life worthy of man.

Therefore, ending the U.S. neo-colonial ruling system over South Korea is a basic impending task of struggle to achieve genuine national liberation and independence. In order to force the United States to end its domination of South Korea, we should, first of all, make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

However, at the same time, we should pay due attention to the issue of forcing U.S. organizations to withdraw from South Korea.

Unlike the direct ruling system by the governor-general implemented in the past by the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. domination of South Korea is an indirect ruling method on the basis of neo-colonial policy. With a view to realizing its neo-colonial rule over South Korea, the United States established disguised ruling organizations on the spot, such as the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. Forces Command, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Agency for International Exchanges.

Thus, it is quite natural for our youths and students to denounce and reject U.S. neo-colonialism, thoroughly understanding the method of U.S. domination of South Korea.

Then, what roles are the U.S. organizations playing in South Korea? Why can't we end U.S. domination of South Korea unless we force such organizations to withdraw? I will now review the reasons.

Everyone knows that the U.S. Embassy in South Korea is a mission executing U.S. policy toward Korea and it is a special establishment [tuksuhan chonjas] in South Korea, not merely a U.S. mission. This means that although the U.S. Embassy outwardly seems to be an ordinary overseas mission, it is an organization carrying out the functions of a governor-general who controls politics in South Korea.

Unlike the Japanese imperialists in the past, U.S. political domination over South Korea is being realized through a disguised organization called the "U.S. Embassy in South Korea" without the establishment of such a ruling organ as the governor-general.

This is a characteristic of the U.S. neo-colonial ruling method for realizing domination of South Korea while bringing South Korea to the front as an independent country.

The U.S. Embassy in South Korea in practice holds and exercises ruling power in South Korean politics. The U.S. ambassador to South Korea plays the role of [word indistinct] and leads South Korean politics in accordance with the requirements of U.S. policy toward South Korea.

The U.S. Embassy in South Korea is the headquarters of South Korean politics, realizing fascist and dictatorial rule, selecting the South Korean dictators as it pleases and removing them when deemed necessary.

Reviewing the political history of South Korea, it was then U.S. Ambassador to South Korea McConaughy who removed Syngman Rhee, who was doomed as a result of the 19 April mass uprising, judging that he was no longer useful. It was charge d'affaires Green who was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in South Korea with the secret mission given by the U.S. CIA to organize a military coup in South Korea and who manipulated the 16 May coup d'etat behind the scenes.

It was the on-the-spot ruling U.S. organization in South Korea that manipulated behind the scenes the 26 October incident in which Pak Chong-hui who was then no longer useful, was removed as a step to prevent a mass uprising heralded by the democratic resistance in October 1979.

It is now an open secret that this same U.S. organization brutally repressed the Kwangju mass uprising and acted as a go-between for the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship.

The activities of intelligence and intrigue of the CIA which, with a base in the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, (keeps watch over) organizations in South Korean politics and manipulates things secretly behind the scenes show precisely the cunningness and wickedness of the neocolonialistic ruling methods of the United States.

The U.S. CIA commands and controls the intelligence officers and intelligence operatives of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, other on-the-spot intelligence organizations, and the South Korean intelligence organizations, and the South Korean intelligence organizations subjugated to it, thus supporting U.S. rule in South Korea.

The U.S. Forces Command in South Korea is the important on-the-spot organization that maintains South Korea as a nuclear weapons base and military base for the military and strategic interests of U.S. Northeast Asian policy.

The U.S. domination of South Korea in military terms is realized through the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea, which holds the right of operational command of the U.S. Forces in South Korea and the subordinate South Korean Army.

The U.S. AID holds a key position in the U.S. ruling system over the South Korean economy. The U.S. AID, which succeeded the U.S. Economic Coordinator's Office in South Korea and the U.S. Economic Cooperation Agency, is the on-the-spot U.S. economic ruling organization.

Through the so-called South Korea-U.S. economic cooperation organizations, the U.S. AID exercises the right of surveillance and control over the formulation of South Korea's basic economic policy, prior review of financial and industrial plans, and the execution of economic policies, and holds the right of managing U.S. loans to and investments in South Korea, thus realizing U.S. economic domination.

The U.S. International Exchange Program in South Korea and the U.S. Information Service [USIS] are playing a very significant role in making South Korea a cultural colony of the United States. Through vast on-the-spot organizations, including the U.S. International Exchange Program and the USIS, the United States has been obliterating our unique national culture, paralyzing the consciousness of national independence, and implanting pro-U.S. flunkeyism by visits of personages, distribution of books, and employing many other means under the pretext of assistance and exchange, to transplant American culture and way of life.

Facts show that unless the on-the-spot U.S. organizations, including the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, are abolished, U.S. domination of South Korea cannot be brought to an end. Therefore, in order to realize the independence of South Korean society, we should have the neocolonialist U.S. ruling system withdrawn -- the system consisting of the on-the-spot ruling organizations, including the U.S. Embassy in South Korea.

The struggle strategy of "Yankee Go Home" in our masses' anti-U.S. movement for independence is to bring an end to U.S. domination over South Korea and to extricate ourselves from U.S. subjugation. We will realize independence by sublimating the anti-U.S. mass action of "Yankee Go Home" into a higher-dimensional national struggle.

CSO: 4110/245

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF INDICTMENT DENOUNCES U.S. CRIMES IN SOUTH

SK110600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1400 GMT 6 Sep 85

["Letter of indictment" issued by the CPRF and the Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North in Pyongyang on 6 September]

[Text] International democratic organizations and democratic social organizations worldwide which value justice, democracy, peace, and social progress and people of all countries: Having illegally occupied South Korea on 8 September 1945 on the pretext of disarming the Japanese imperialists, wearing the mask of liberators, the U.S. imperialists have remained there for 40 years and are maintaining an atrocious colonial, militarist, and fascist rule.

The 40 years of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' occupation of South Korea have been a criminal 40 years of forcing disasters and the suffering of war and division on our people and of committing acts of holocaust and plunder. While bitterly denouncing, with surging national indignation, the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their crimes, which have continued unabated, the CPRF and the Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North issue this letter of indictment, presenting to the world the bestial and barbarous acts, which can never be pardoned, among the many crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists during the past 40 years.

1. The 40 years of a bloody holocaust. The history of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists has been a 40-year-long history of the harrowing and continuous crime of slaughtering en masse the patriotic people who demand independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces have never been liberators. Since the first day of occupation, they have directly revealed their true nature as the most barbarous imperialist aggressors today and as atrocious occupation forces.

A military government will be established for the area south of latitude 38 degrees north in Korea and for the residents in this area. Those who do not respond to this will be put to death or will be subject to other forms of punishment. This is a passage of the decree that the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces issued upon setting foot in South Korea--the collection of ordinances of the military government, 1947, page.

This decree does not differ from the violent remarks made by Terauchi, the first Japanese imperialist governor in Korea, that Koreans should follow Japan's laws or they would die. The situation developed precisely in conformity with the decree issued by the Japanese imperialists.

Many people were enraged by the bestial and barbarous act of slaughtering democratic forces and patriotic people in South Korea during the 3-year period of the U.S. imperialists' military rule, which was worse than that of the Japanese imperialist governor's rule, under the direct command of the aggressive bosses, including Hoedge, commander of the notorious U.S. forces occupying South Korea, and Arnold and Rodge, military governors. After liberation, the U.S. military government dismantled, by force with bayonets, peoples committees in provinces, cities, counties, and townships which were established to build an independent country. While checking the legal activities of all patriotic and democratic parties and mass organizations and while extensively making these activities illegal by barbarously suppressing these parties and organizations and by committing terrorist acts against them, the aggressive bosses arrested, imprisoned, and slaughtered many democrats and tens of thousands of patriotic people.

The U.S. imperialists bestially suppressed the people's struggle in October 1946 by mobilizing aggressive Army troops, which numbered tens of thousands of men and which were equipped with aircraft, tanks, and chemical weapons, police forces, and terrorists. Thus, they bestially slaughtered more than 25,000 people, including more than 10,000 workers and more than 12,000 peasants.

Unable to check the growth of patriotic and democratic forces by committing the act of bloodily suppressing the people, the U.S. imperialists instructed aggressors on the scene in 1947 to adopt a more bestial policy of tyranny.

Referring to this, the 16 January 1947 edition of the U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL said: The unsatisfactory work carried out by the U.S. military government has further aggravated the situation. While openly admitting the failure of its policy, the State Department drew the conclusion that a much more thoroughgoing measure needed to be taken. As a result, the terrorist and tyrannical policy of the U.S. military government was extensively strengthened starting in 1947.

According to materials selectively released by the enemy, in August 1947 alone 13,769 people were arrested, 2,218 were slaughtered or seriously wounded, and 5,102 were injured.

The U.S. imperialists' act of suppressing the people was stepped up further with the farce of a unilateral election staged in 1948 to concoct a puppet regime in South Korea [word indistinct] the momentum. During the period 7-10 May, the days other election, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces arrested and imprisoned more than 50,000 patriotic people. On the days of the election, they brutally slaughtered more than 500 people--AP news report, 12 May 1948.

After concocting the Syngman Rhee regime through such a tyrannical election farce and while positively accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion by using this regime as a stooge, the U.S. imperialists stepped up fascist maneuvers to achieve security in the rear area in an unprecedented manner. While accelerating war preparations for a full-fledged attack on the northern half of the republic, Truman, war boss of the U.S. imperialists at that time, issued an order to the Syngman Rhee puppet clique on maintaining security in the rear area in South Korea--1967 edition Truman's memoirs, Chapter 2, page 232.

In accordance with this order, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the Syngman Rhee puppet army and police rascals committed the bestial and barbarous terrorist act of slaughtering patriotic and democratic forces and people in South Korea under the pretext of maintaining security in the rear area. In particular, during the 7-month period from July 1949 to January 1950 when they suppressed the people in a much more frantic and fascist manner to make preparations for a war of northward invasion, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed the unpardonable, bestial, and barbarous act of slaughtering more than 102,000 patriotic people under the command of Robert, commander of the U.S. Military Advisory Group. During the 4-year period from September 1945 when they had crawled into South Korea to July 1949, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces slaughtered more than 93,000 people. From April 1948 to the early part of 1950, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces slaughtered more than 70,000 people on Cheju Island alone, a number equivalent to one-fourth of all the island's resident submerging all of Cheju Island in a sea of blood.

Under circumstances in which security in the rear area was guaranteed in such a manner, the U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1950 finally provoked the Korean aggressive war against the northern half of the republic. During this war, the true nature of the U.S. imperialists as murderous devils was revealed much more glaringly. In the initial stage of the war, Walker, commander of the Eighth U.S. Army, issued an order to U.S. Army soldiers, saying: Your hands should not tremble, even if those before you are children and old men. Kill them so that you can save yourselves from downfall and fulfill your responsibility as soldiers of the UN forces. In accordance with this murderous order, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces arbitrarily arrested more than 75,000 patriots and innocent people in Seoul alone in 3 days, starting on 28 September. Of them, they bestially slaughtered more than 38,800 people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces brazenly committed the barbarous act of slaughtering the people en masse everywhere they went in the front-line and rear areas. The notorious incident in which innocent people were slaughtered is an example of this.

On 11 June 1951, having gathered 600 people from six villages in Sinan township, Kochang County, South Kyongsang Province at Sinan Primary School, the U.S. imperialist beasts shot all of them to death, including infants, old men in their 80's, women, and children, and burned them by pouring

gasoline over their bodies. In addition to this, they broke into villages, burned houses, and plundered livestock, food, and property. In an attempt to conceal the act of killing children, they selected the bodies and buried them separately. The skeletons of those bodies filled 17 straw bags-- South Korean daily TONG-A ILBO, 15 May 1960 and the 1961 edition of South Korean joint annals.

During the period from the outbreak of the war to the summer of 1951, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces committed the bestial and barbarous act of slaughtering en masse nearly one million patriots and people in South Korea--UP news report, 15 September 1951.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' barbarous act of slaughtering people en masse was committed in a much more wicked manner in temporarily occupied areas in the northern half of the Republic. In accordance with the murderous order of (Herusin), commander of the occupation forces, on burying everything alive into ashes of death, 35,383 patriotic people in Sinchon, Hwanghae Province, a number equivalent to one-fourth of the population of the county, were slaughtered brutally. Of them, 16,233 were children, women, and old men. Following the barbarous act of slaughtering people in Sinchon County, 120,000 people were slaughtered in South Hwanghae Province. Tens of thousands of people were slaughtered cruelly in occupied areas in the northern half of the Republic. Indeed, the unpardonable and barbarous acts of slaughtering people--the acts committed by the U.S. imperialists in temporarily occupied areas in the northern half of the Republic far surpassed the harrowing and criminal acts committed by the Hitler fascist ring in Europe during World War II.

While continuously occupying South Korea during the postwar period in a protracted manner, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces committed the terrorist and barbarous act of slaughtering democratic and patriotic forces on a large scale by issuing emergency martial law decrees whenever the crises of their colonial rule deepened. The situation which developed following the 16 May military coup in 1961 and the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju in May 1980 are such typical examples.

Following the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime in April 1960 as a result of the people's uprising, the patriotic and democratic forces grew and were strengthened as time passed, and the spirit of North-South negotiations and of peaceful reunification increased. Perplexed by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors touched off a military coup on 16 May 1961, concocted the Pak Chong-hui fascist and dictatorial regime by issuing an emergency martial law decree, and dismantled all political parties and social organizations in a few days by force with bayonets. In less than a month, they arrested, imprisoned, punished, and slaughtered more than 140,000 patriots and innocent people.

When puppet traitor Pak Chong--ui met an ignominious fate in October 1979 by a democratic struggle and when the spirit of democracy and peaceful reunification increased rapidly in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists had the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique extensively issue an emergency

martial law decree throughout South Korea and take unprecedented fascist measures against patriotic forces. In particular, when students and people rose in a righteous and patriotic struggle, the U.S. imperialists held a security conference at the White House on 22 May 1980 with the participation of Brezezinsky, special adviser to the president on security; Muskie, secretary of the Department of State; Defense Secretary Brown; U.S. CIA Director Turner, and issued an emergency directive to Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, to carry out a large-scale and murderous tactical operation in Kwangju.

Brezesinsky boisterously called for subduing the Kwangju people's uprising with iron fists. In accordance with this call, Wickham transferred to the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring three-brigadier-size special task forces of the puppet army, three-division-size puppet army troops, tank, and air force units totalling 70,000 men under his control, including sophisticated weapons of mass destruction, such as tanks, armored cars, howitzers, helicopters, missiles--a vast armed force capable of waging a war--and drove the rascals to a large-scale murderous tactical operation in Kwangju. As a result, more than 5,000 people were cruelly slaughtered in a few days, and more than 14,000 people were seriously wounded, presenting a disastrous scene--Volume No 9 of TONGIL PYONGNON published in Japan, 1981.

Under the command and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous ring committed the unpardonable, bestial, and barbarous acts of killing the demonstrators by firing lead bullets and vulcan guns from helicopters, by burning them with flame throwers, by firing machine-guns, by having tanks and armored cars run over them, by choking them to death with poisonous gas, by stabbing them with bayonets, by beating them with rifle butts, by hanging them, by burying them alive, by slicing the breasts of girl students after stripping them, and by extracting and killing fetuses by cutting the bellies of pregnant women--August and October editions of the Japanese magazine SEKAI, 1980.

The U.S. imperialists are our people's arch enemy who have stuck at nothing to maintain their colonial domination in the past 40 years, who, with bayonets, have suppressed the desire of the South Korean people to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, and who have continuously committed the barbarous act of slaughtering the people en masse.

2. The 40 years stained with terrorism, assassination, and blood. The 40-year history of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is a blood-stained criminal 40-year history in which terrorism and assassinations have been committed continuously against patriots and democrats who demanded independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification while toadyist traitors and military fascist elements have been raised, patronized, and manipulated.

Shortly after 15 August, Hoedge, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea concocted a sinister scheme to assassinate Yo Un-yong, leader of the people's party, who did not render cooperation for his military rule and who, after returning from several visits to

Pyongyang on several occasions, had vigorously called for the self-reliant reunification and independence of the country, saying that what Korea should seek was Korean-type democracy, true democracy. In early July 1947, [passage indistinct] instructed Chang Taek-sang, the confidant of traitor Syngman Rhee and chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau at that time, to assassinate Yo Un-yong on charges of calling for independence and for establishing a reunified democratic government--October issue of TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, 1984.

As a result of this, at 1200 on 19 July, Yo Un-yong was assassinated by a terrorist as he was passing by a crossroad in a car in front of a police box in Hyehwa-Dong, Chongno District, Seoul.

The U.S. imperialists formulated a plan to assassinate Kim Ku when he called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and for the attainment of peaceful reunification through North-South negotiations and when he pursued a progressive line after opposing the U.S. maneuvers to conduct a unilateral election and establish a unilateral government in South Korea and after returning from participating in a joint meeting of various political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea held in Pyongyang. Sin Song-mo, puppet defense minister; Chae Pyong-tok, chief of staff of the puppet army; Chang Un-sang, commander of the puppet artillery command; Kim Chang-yang, intelligence section chief of the special intelligence unit of the puppet army; Kim Tae-son, chief of the puppet Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau; and Kim Chi-ung, local agent of the U.S. CIA in Seoul selected An Tu-hui, a second lieutenant of the artillery branch of the puppet army, after repeatedly holding conspiratorial conferences together with traitor Syngman Rhee in accordance with a directive from the U.S. imperialists to assassinate Kim Ku, starting in the spring of 1949. As a result, Kim Ku was shot and killed at Kyonggyojang in Sodaemun District, Seoul, at noon on 26 June 1949.

An Tu-hui, an assassin, who had shot Kim Ku, was released under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists on the ground that he was not guilty. Moreover, he continued his life as a civilian officer at the puppet military police headquarters after being promoted to a captain. Even at this moment, he is walking the streets of Seoul under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists hatched a new sinister plot to eliminate Cho Pong-am, leader of the progressive party, during the postwar period when he obtained more than two million positive votes, a little smaller number than that obtained by traitor Syngman Rhee, after running in the election for a puppet president conducted on 15 May 1956 by upholding an anti-imperialist and antifascist program for peaceful reunification. In accordance with a script written by the U.S. imperialists, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, by concocting the so-called progressive party incident, arrested and imprisoned party leaders and dismantled the party by force in January 1958. On 31 July 1959, the clique finally executed Cho Pong-am at the Sodaemun prison in Seoul.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to suppress South Korean democrats assumed a much more wicked nature following the 16 May military coup in 1961. Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique arrested, imprisoned, and executed many patriotic democrats, including Cho Yong-su, Choe Paek-kun, Choe Kun-u, and Yi Hun-ku, who had struggled to achieve the democratization of South Korean society and peaceful reunification following the April people's uprising on the basis of the people's line of independence. In particular, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges arrested, imprisoned, and slaughtered many patriots and revolutionaries, including Kim Chong-tae and Choe Yong-to, in the 1960's and 1970's. In addition to this, on 13 July 1972, they executed Doctor Kim Kyu-nam, who had called for peaceful reunification, cherishing feeling of national conscience, even though he held a post as a puppet national assemblyman. On 8 August 1973, they unhesitatingly committed the international terrorist act of illegally kidnapping in Japan democrat Kim Tae-chung on charges of demanding democracy and peaceful reunification. On 17 August 1975, the rascals brutally slaughtered Chang Chun-ha, chairman of the Democratic Reunification Party, on charges of opposing the Yusin Constitution and of demanding constitutional revision when he climbed to the summit of Mt Yaksa in Pochon County, Kyonggi Province, with a sharp weapon. They then announced that he had died from falling from a cliff, thus misleading public opinion--the December edition of the Japanese magazine SEKAI, 1975.

In particular, the barbarous act of suppressing democrats assumed much more cunning, wicked, and tactful nature than ever before in the present military Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime era under the behind-the-scene manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and through the use of military, police, and intelligence network systems--the use of the puppet army security command, the Agency for National Security Planning, the puppet police headquarters, and the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office.

By using the two-pronged tactics of tyranny and appeasement, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring sentenced democrat Kim Tae-chung to death penalty by conducting a murderous trial after arresting and imprisoning him following the 18 May violence in 1980. They then banished him to the United States on 23 December 1982 after staging the farce of commutation and bail under the pretext of sickness. Since he returned home 8 February 1985 they have placed him under house arrest. This is the typical example of the two-pronged tactics of tyranny and appeasement.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of terrorism and holocaust, who unhesitatingly have killed and eliminated not only patriotic and democratic forces but also an incumbent puppet president and his small fry confidants.

3. The 40 years strewn with contempt of the people and human butchery.

The 40-year history of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists has been a 40-year history of harrowing human butchery in which the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces have continuously committed inhuman and

barbarous acts against innocent people, including women and children, everywhere they have gone in South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces numbering more than 40,000 men are nestling throughout South Korea, and there are more than 200 U.S. military bases and facilities in Seoul, Inchon, Uijongbu, Tongduchon, Munsan, Osan, Suwon, Pyongtaek, Pusan, Chinhae, Kimhae, Taegu, Kwangju, Kunsan, Pukpyong, Kangnung, and Cheju. Areas around these military bases and facilities have virtually been turned into an exhibition hall of barbarous crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and into human slaughterhouses.

In accordance with the doctrine that U.S. army soldiers should become merciless and skilled killers, the rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces have committed bloody, murderous, and barbarous acts of killing innocent people by shooting, stabbing, and running over them with cars everywhere they have gone. Mun Hak-pong, former political advisor for the U.S. military government, said, referring to bestial and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces after occupying South Korea following the 15 August liberation: Since they landed in South Korea, the U.S. forces have committed violence against women and children at random. Cities and rural areas--everywhere personnel of the U.S. forces have gone--have been plagued with feelings of fear and terror. Many personnel of the U.S. forces in South Korea behaved as if they were hunting in Africa. While travelling by train or by car, U.S. army soldiers have shot to death peasants in the fields and pedestrians as if they were hunting animals in Africa. The U.S. forces in South Korea have not treated Koreans as humans.

If we cite some of the many barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces which have been covered by South Korean media, we can easily acquire information on the rascals' bestial nature and crimes. In February 1958, James, chief of the aircraft repair shop of the U.S. Eighth Army, swooped down upon a 14-year-old shoeshine boy together with his men and mercilessly beat him for 2 hours with canes and clubs. Not satisfied with this, they killed him by stabbing him at random with knives, by pulling out his hair with pincers, by coating his body with coal tar, and by plucking his brows. They then put him into a box, nailed it shut, and disposed of him by carrying it by plane, committing a harrowing and barbarous act.

On 21 November 1963, seeing 15 villagers, including 25-year-old Yuk Il-sop, climb a mountain behind their village to collect firewood, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in Yonchon County, Kyonggi Province, fired shells, killing five of them and seriously wounding 10 of them, reported the South Korean dailies KYONGHYANG SINMUN and CHOSON ILBO on 22 November 1963. On 9 July 1971, more than 100 soldiers belonging to K-6 base in Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, attacked a village in Anjong-ri, Paensong-myon, Pyongtaek County, wounding more than 500 villagers. At night the same day, they seriously wounded more than 50 villagers by stabbing and beating them with knives and clubs, according to the 15 July 1971 edition of the South Korean daily TONG-A ILBO.

On 11 October 1979, a vehicle carrying U.S. imperialist forces intentionally ran into a crowd of people in Oku-myon, Oku County, North Cholla Province, killing a taxi driver, a woman, and a child and wounding four men, according to a South Korean central radio broadcast on 11 October 1979.

In particular, the rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces have gang raped women at random throughout South Korea. If women refused to accept their requests, they stabbed and strangled them. As a souvenir of a woman raping, they extracted an eyeball from her. Having captured women, they cut their hair and abandoned them on the street after coating the lower half of their bodies with paint and coal tar. They then giggled, finding pleasure in committing such a bestial and barbarous act.

On 2 January 1960, more than 10 U.S. army soldiers belonging to Company C, Second Heavy Tank Battalion, the U.S. 2d Infantry Division in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province took women Kim Sun-ae and Kim Chong-cha, who happened to pass by, to the barracks of company headquarters, poked their breasts, slapped them in the face, and cut off their hair with scissors. Thus, they humiliated them. This was the notorious Tongduchon incident of cutting the hair of women, according to the South Korean daily HANGUK ILBO on 23 March 1978.

Referring to such harrowing and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist beasts, an American wrote in an article: Homicides committed inside and outside military bases are a very small part of accidents and crimes caused and committed by U.S. army soldiers. Hunting accidents have occurred successively every year. U.S. army soldiers visiting local areas have shot to death everything that moved. As a result, Koreans were sacrificed regardless of sex or age. In addition to this, accidents have frequently occurred in the rural areas in which U.S. military trucks speeding on narrow roads have run over pedestrians. Assaults against women and other crimes of violence have become routine--page 71, chapter one, volume three, The Undiscovered History of Modern Korea written by (David Kongdae).

The U.S. imperialist beasts have regarded Koreans with contempt and have insulted them. They have arrogantly and insolently committed the intolerable and barbarous act of having military dogs bite Koreans. At the same time, they have committed various crimes of assaulting residential houses, stealing property and money, and sacking stores. In particular, by concocting the Status of Forces Agreement--a treaty stipulating the legal position of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea--between South Korea and the United States, the U.S. imperialists have exercised the limitless right of extraterritoriality in South Korea and have behaved illegally and outrageously. According to extremely curtailed materials released by the South Korean puppets, since the concoction of the agreement, barbarous acts were committed on more than 3,400 occasions during 2 years from February 1967 to the early part of February 1969. From July 1985 to December 1980, the number of barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces amounted to more than 9,000.

Tens of thousands of people have sustained injuries from these acts. Under circumstances in which the coverage of barbarous acts committed by the U.S. forces have been controlled sternly since the Chon Tu-hwan ring seized power, more than 1,100 cases involving these barbarous acts were known to the world in 1982. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's recent pro-U.S. treacherous act banning the discussion in South Korea of barbarous acts committed by the U.S. forces for the sake of friendship between South Korea and the United States, the criminal and barbarous acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces have increased unprecedentedly. It is not accidental that, lamenting the annual increase of crimes committed by foreigners in Seoul, a South Korean radio station recently said that the number of crimes committed by foreigners in 1984 doubled compared with 1981--a second South Korean radio broadcast of 15 July 1985.

By unhesitatingly and barbarously carrying out laboratory work through the use of human bodies with all the residents in South Korea as targets, in order to develop bacteriological and chemical weapons of mass destruction, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed the unpardonable, criminal, and barbarous act of causing scores of thousands of people to die and catch incurable diseases. In 1976, the 406th unit called by the name of the detachment of the Microorganism Research Institute of the Medical Research Center committed the crime of spreading bacilli--the cause of epidemic hemophilia in residential areas--in all areas throughout South Korea, including rural areas, causing tens of thousands of people to contract epidemic diseases and more than 20,000 out of them to die--a KYODO PRESS AGENCY report of 25 June 1976.

During the 6-year period from 1971 to 1976, the bestial rascals of the detachment of the U.S. army Microorganism Research Institute took more than 24,000 human hearts and embryo to (Floor) Research Institute in Rockville, Maryland, the United States, a biological research institute, from South Korea, in order to use them for a bacteriological warfare--a KYODO news report of 10 March 1977.

Because of the barbarous laboratory work carried out by the U.S. imperialists since August 1983 to develop bacteriological weapons, epidemic hemophilia, which began to spread with the Inchon area as its center, quickly spread throughout South Korea, including Kyonggi Province, North and South Chungchong Provinces, and North and South Cholla Provinces, causing many residents to die.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have annually imported great quantities of pest-control agents containing poisonous materials that cause cancer and threaten human lives, and agricultural products extremely contaminated by these materials from the United States. In June 1984, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency admitted that these agricultural products had been contaminated by these pest-control agents--the 11 June 1984 edition of NEW KOREA TIMES, the Korean newspaper published in Canada.

As a result of this, the number of those attacked by cancer has annually amounted to 40,000 to 50,000. Of them, more than 29,200 people have died annually. In particular, the U.S. imperialists have exported RH-787, a kind of chemical weapon of mass destruction developed by a U.S. chemical monopolist enterprise since 1972, to South Korea since 1974 under the trademark of a new variety of rat poison. By having the puppet clique sell this chemical agent by force under the name of Paekho rat poison, they committed the unpardonable and criminal act of carrying out the laboratory work of applying this chemical agent to human bodies with all the South Korean residents as targets. In connection with this, even the South Korean media lamented and cursed, saying: Hundreds of South Korean people died after eating rat poison, which people said that those who eat it would not die. Hundreds of those who had survived all came down with incurable glycosuria. They gave birth to deformed children. South Korea plays a role as a test ground for developing a new medicine after importing U.S.-made rat poison for the first time in the world. It is said that RH-787 is selectively effective to men, especially to the South Korean people, next to rats. This is wonderful--the 1984 December edition of the South Korean magazine MONTHLY CHOSON.

On the basis of materials obtained from their barbarous laboratory work of applying this chemical agent to human bodies, the U.S. imperialists have sold great quantities of the poison RH-787 to Southeast Asia, India, and Pakistan by disguising this agent as rat poison.

As a matter of fact, the barbarous laboratory work of applying this rat poison to human bodies with the residents throughout South Korea as targets was an atrocious, outrageous and secret experimental war designed to find out the effect of RH-787, a chemical weapon of mass destruction, in destroying human beings.

This is an unpardonable and great crime equivalent to the U.S. imperialists' criminal deployment of more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the murderous devils of the 20th century, wearing the masks of man. The 40-year history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the history of the most ingnomious crimes that they have committed on the earth in the 20th century.

The bestial and barbarous acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our fellow countrymen, brothers, and sisters are great and are indelible forever. Even though time has passed and even though rivers and mountains have changed, the bestial nature of the U.S. imperialists has not changed at all, and their criminal and barbarous acts have instead become more wicked.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupy South Korea, the misfortunes and disasters suffered by the South Korean people will not be dispelled, nor can the independence and democratization of society and the country's peaceful reunification, their ardent desire, be achieved. An end should be brought to the U.S. imperialist policy of occupying South Korea at the earliest possible date, and the rascals' criminal and barbarous acts should stop immediately.

While indicting the U.S. imperialist beasts' despotic, outrageous, and barbarous acts to the world, the CPRF and the Consultative Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification in North Korea strongly [word indistinct] for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea in order to save our fellow countrymen, brothers, and sisters from the threat of death. We firmly believe that, holding higher an anti-U.S. banner of independence that the South Korean people have already held aloft, they will much more resolutely rise in the righteous and patriotic struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and to end their colonial fascist rule. The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea is the unanimous desire of the progressive people of the world who love justice and peace as well as of all the Korean people. We express the firm belief that the international democratic organizations and democratic social organizations of the world's countries, which are struggling to achieve justice, democracy, peace, and progress, and the people of the world who value the dignity of men, will further raise their voices exposing and condemning the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and their criminal and barbarous acts and will extend positive support for and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the fatherland peacefully.

Pyongyang, 6 September 1985

CSO: 4110/247

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS CONDEMNS HARDLINE SUPPRESSION OF ROK STUDENTS

SK090409 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] As was already reported, on 4 September the police announced so-called resolute measures for suppression of demonstrations including the decision to deploy 100 to 200 riot police forces on campuses in advance to arrest patriotic students, while babbling that campus disturbances are expected to be caused by demonstrations in the second semester.

The police also raved that they will arrest the students participating in demonstrations by following them even inside the campuses and that they will move the police blockade lines placed in front of the gates to 40 to 50 meters inside of the gates in order to keep the demonstrating patriotic students from advancing to the streets.

Prior to this, on 3 September the police deployed numerous policemen in the three universities in Seoul, including Yonsei University, and arrested more than 10 patriotic students, thus committing a fascist atrocity.

The fact that as soon as the second semester began, the Chon Tu-hwan clique threatened and menaced the patriotic students by working out so-called hard-line measures for suppression of demonstrations shows how it is frightened by the anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance which is growing stronger among the students.

With the beginning of the second semester, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to work out the rules of the student association, banning the students' political activities in an attempt to check the students' struggle in addition to establishing the so-called Campus Stabilization Law.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is also running amok with anticommunist education on the pretext of strengthening ideological education. The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to work out systematic measures for suppression of campuses and to indiscriminately deploy the police into campuses, threatening and menacing the students, shows how frantically it is running amok to basically eradicate the students' movement.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan cannot block the anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance of the just and patriotic students with any threatening, menacing and fascist repression.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's attempt to strengthen its fascist suppression will only inspire intensification of the students' struggle. Our experience shows that the fascist suppression is not almighty. This is eloquently shown by the struggle of our students during the last summer vacation.

At a time when the suppression of students is being intensified more than ever before because of the incident of seizing the American Cultural Center, our students carried out the unyielding struggle against the Campus Stabilization Law. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan clique had to refrain from dealing with this issue at an extraordinary session of the National Assembly in August.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trampling under foot the sacred campus to fabricate the so-called Campus Stabilization Law by again deploying numerous policemen into campuses.

This is a fascist atrocity which can be perpetrated only by such a human butcher as the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to suppress campuses are not a mere [word indistinct], but a death cry and a product of the sense of crisis.

Today the patriotic students and the masses from all walks of life strongly demand the withdrawal of police, abolition of the Campus Stabilization Law which the Chon Tu-hwan clique is going to work out, and democracy in campus and society.

Lending an ear to their just voices, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop deployment of repressive police forces on the campuses and step down from power. The dictator who runs counter to the popular will and runs amok with fascist suppression cannot remain in (?power) long.

CSC: 1/10/21

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH FIGURES CONDEMN PROPOSED CAMPUS LAW

Anti-government Struggle

SK301036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)--20 personages of South Korea published a statement on August 27, urging the puppet clique to clarify the "political program for the transfer of government to the people," according to the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO.

Noting that the active anti-"government" struggle of students was caused by the puppet government's reactionary order, they called for the total withdrawal of the attempt to enact the "campus stabilization law" aimed at cracking down upon students.

Among them were Rev. Ham Sok-hon and Kim Chae-chun, Mun Id-hwan, Ko-un and Song Kon-ho.

Workers Stage Demonstrations

SK311023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA)--Students and workers in Seoul are holding vigorous demonstrations these days against the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet Clique, according to South Korean press reports.

More than 200 students of Kyonghui University on August 27 formed a struggle committee for checking campus suppression by death [as received] and held a demonstration, chanting "let's frustrate the maneuvers to trump up the campus stabilization law", "education minister, step down" and other slogans. On August 29 they again held an anti-"government" demonstration, according to "CHOSON ILBO".

In the printed material titled a declaration of struggle for checking the enactment of the "campus stabilization law", the students resolutely demanded the immediate release of jailed students and an end to the suppression of the campus. This fierce struggle continued for an hour.

Ealier, on August 28 over 50 students of Sungjon University staged an anti-"government" demonstration.

Tong-a Ilbo reported that two female workers incouding Kim Myong-sun who had been unreasonably dismissed at the Haeta Confectionary Company in Seoul on the afternoon of August 27 scattered anti-"government" printed material, nanging down a placard reading "revise the evil labor law" and "abolish the campus stabilization law" from the roof top of a building in Sejong Street of Chongno district. At around the same time, a female worker named Yi Sun-won fought, hanging down a similar placard from the roof top of another building and shouting "stop suppressing the labor movement and reinstate the dismissed workers" and other slogans.

Anti-U.S. Demonstration

SK011026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique schemes to harshly penalize Chu Kyong-ho and two other students of Koryo University, who broke into the U.S. Embassy and waged an anti-U.S. struggle, on charge of violation of the fascist "national security law", according to a radio report from Seoul.

These students jumped over the wall of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul at noon August 15 and waged struggle, scattering anti-U.S. leaflets.

Along with this, the fascist clique decided to impose additional penalties on charge of violation of the "national security law" upon a certain person, a graduate of Yonsei University, and one other who hung down a placard reading "away with comprador dictatorship" from the balcony outside the window of a tall building in front of the U.S. Embassy and burnt a U.S. flag, shouting anti-U.S. slogans on the same day.

The puppet clique has so far detained and persecuted them on charge of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" and now tries to penalize them by invoking the more draconic fascist law, the "national security law".

Parents Want 'Base Village' Moved

SK011015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA)--More than 1,000 parents of Children Posan Primary School in Tongduchon, Kyonggi province, demanded the move of the "base village" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from the vicinity of the school, according to the South Korean newspaper KYONGIN ILBO.

They presented a protest to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet clique against their conversion of the playground of the school into the site of the road of the "base village" after starting the "readjustment of base village" and stated that the site of the school should not be infringed upon.

Noting that the educational climate had been spoiled and the classwork of school children greatly hindered by the "base village" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces surrounding the school, they demanded that educational environment be guaranteed.

Campus Measures

SK030210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)--The "Democratic Justice Party", the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan, called a "party officials meeting" on August 30 and proposed "general campus measures" for "campus normalization" while stepping up the enactment of the "campus stabilization law", to reveal its design to intensify the crackdown upon students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On August 28, the puppet minister of education speaking at a committee of the "national assembly", blared that government power would be used to decisively counter the righteous anti-"government" struggle of students. On August 29 the Seoul University authorities were made to distribute a "notice to family" to the homes of students to threaten their parents.

These facts show how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is trying to stifle the struggle of students.

As is known, struggles waged at 85 universities and colleges of South Korea during the first semester numbered 1,848 and a total of more than 475,000 students took part in them.

Seoul Students Demonstration

SK021014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)--More than 300 students of six universities in Seoul--Seoul, Tongguk, Sungmyong Women's, Sungjon, Tanguk and Chungang--staged a demonstration on August 29 against the Chong Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to the South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO.

Before the fierce demonstration the students held a meeting at Tongguk University denouncing suppression of the People's movement for Democracy.

Police Move Into Campuses

SK050532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on September 4 published a "hardline policy to put down demonstrations," in which they declared that they would hurl a police force of 100 to 200 men beforehand into a university threatening a demonstration, according to a radio report from Seoul.

And they blared that they would move 40 to 50 meters inside the campus gates the police deterrent line which had so far been thrown in front of the gates to keep the student demonstrators from taking to the streets.

This threat of the fascist clique soon after the opening of the new semester indicates what uneasiness they are seized with in face of the patriotic action of the students.

On the other hand, they sent police to three universities in Seoul including Yonse University and arrested 10 odd patriotic students.

CSO: 4100/733

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON 20-21 AUGUST CURFEW IN SOUTH

SK220512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique ordered "a curfew" in 50 areas of South Korea including Seoul and Pusan from zero hour to 4 on August 20 and 21.

Nodong Sinmun today comes out with a commentary denouncing this. The author of the commentary says:

Once lifting a "curfew order", a product of the successive puppets, in a bid to tone down public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan group advertised that it would never be issued in the future. But none of its commitments has been realized.

It once advertised that government power would not interfere in the campus, clamoring about "campus autonomy", but it hurled again into the campus the police and special agents who had been withdrawn from it, allowing them to search at will and arrest students at random. Today it intends to make the "minister of education" a prison warder by framing up the "campus stabilization law" to institutionalize the suppression of the campus.

The puppets cried about "three liberation commitments", that is, "liberation from political suppression", "liberation from threat of war" and "liberation from poverty", but the suppressive and belligerent moves have been intensified still further and the number of the unemployed increased and the foreign debts snowballed. As a result, their talk about "three liberation commitments" proved to be an empty talk.

The "curfew lifting" card playing has miscarried as a result of renewed enforcement of the "curfew". Has any of the "commitments" given by the puppets been realized?

CSO: 4100/733

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON ARREST OF TEACHERS IN MAGAZINE INCIDENT

SK310015 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the Chong Tu-hwan group's suppression of those involved in the case regarding a mass education magazine.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression of the case involving a mass education magazine has continued. Having banned the sale of this mass education magazine early August by branding it as one tolerating communism, the Chon Tu-hwan group confiscated on 21 August 5,000 copies of the magazine stored at the Kyongwon printing office and committed the violence of arresting Kim Sa-hui, chief editor of Silchon literary magazine office.

In connection with the case involving the mass education magazine, the Chon Tu-hwan group has arrested many high and middle school teachers. It has arrested and is persecuting Song Ki-won, chief editor of Silchon literary magazine office, and teachers Kim Chun-kyong and Yun Chae-chol on charges of violating the National Security Law -- on preposterous grounds that they encouraged and praised the North.

In connection with the incident, the Chon Tu-hwan group has fired nine high and middle school teachers throughout the country, including Yun Sang-tok and Son Chae-hwan and has committed the despotic act of forcing seven teachers to submit letters of resignation.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's creation of such a whirlwind of tyranny in connection with the case involving the mass education magazine is an intolerable challenge to our people who long for independence, democracy, and reunification and is the fascist dictators' violent act of mercilessly trampling underfoot freedom of publication and creative activities.

The mass education magazine, which began to be published in May this year with incumbent high and middle school teachers throughout the country, has alluded to the true education situation in this land. There is no grounds or excuses whatsoever for punishing those concerned. In the magazine, the teachers criticized the education system in this land as one designed

to bolster and maintain the exploitation structure of the rich, and demanded that the present education system be destroyed in order to establish an education system for the masses because workers, peasants, and the poor in cities have been cut off from school education since liberation. This is the correct view and just criticism of the erroneous education situation in this land. No one can charge this as criminal. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is cruelly persecuting these teachers on charges of advancing a just demand by describing this act as one tolerating communism and benefitting the enemy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is extremely perplexed by the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy steadily waged among our college students and in various social circles and by views and demands expressed and advanced even at high and middle schools, criticizing the present system and greatly influencing teachers and students. The ruling authorities have become nervous and are trying to severely punish these teachers, fearing that the demand of the high and middle school teachers will influence teachers, students, and parents throughout the country and that, as a result of this, the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy will spread to high schools.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group believes that it can check the righteous struggle of our students and the people of all walks of life through fascist tyranny and avoid the crisis of power, this is very foolish. No matter what whirlwind of tyranny the Chon Tu-hwan group may create, it will not be able to quench the flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle that our students and the people of all walks of life have already lighted to achieve democracy, nor can it avoid the crisis of power. Instead of trying to avoid the crisis of power by resorting to bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan group should immediately stop suppressing our students and patriotic people, should unconditionally and immediately release those detained, including patriotic students and teachers, and should step down from the seat of power without delay.

CSO: 4110/245

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HONDURAS PARTY LEADER SUPPORTS OLYMPIC COHOSTING PROPOSAL

SK060537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)--Rigoterto Padilla, general secretary of the Central Committee of the communist party of Honduras, voiced support to the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the 24th olympic games by the north and the south of Korea.

In his solidarity message to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he says:

We know that the International Olympic Committee is resorting to vicious schemings to hold the 24th International Olympic Games in Seoul for giving rise to political disputes between north and south.

These schemings are, needless to say, aimed to create "two Koreas" by perpetuating the division of Korea and legalize the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Armed Forces.

The Central Committee of our party fully supports the proposal of your fraternal country for holding the olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul and calling it Korean Olympics.

This proposal will help tide over the difficulties created within the international olympic movement and prevent a split of Korea.

He strongly calls for a friendly and peace-oriented sports festival in one Korea and expresses full support and solidarity for the DPRK proposal concerning the olympics.

CSO: 4100/733

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MADAGASCAR SUPPORTS DPRK OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

OW302353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Antananarivo August 28 (KCNA)--I fully support the proposal that the olympiad be cohosted by the north and the south of Korea to save the olympic movement and hope that this proposal will be realized at an early date to greatly contribute to promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Arsene Ratsifehera, member of the Malagasy Supreme Council of Revolution, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Committee for supporting the socialist revolutionary charter of Madagascar and secretary general of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Among Peoples, said this in an interview with the KCNA correspondent in Madagascar.

Noting that the proposal for the co-hosting put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the only way for delivering the olympic movement from the crisis at present, he went on to say:

This proposal is a most realistic and reasonable one which not only accords with the basic idea of the olympiad but also guarantees the successful holding of the 1988 olympic games.

The situation of South Korea where political uneasiness is prevailing clearly shows that Seoul is unfit for the hosting of the 1988 olympiad.

If the olympiad is held only in one part of Korea, it will produce grave consequences like the Los Angeles Olympiad and be not helpful to promoting Korea's reunification.

The present situation demands that the games be organized in accordance with the idea of the olympiad even from now to rescue its destiny from the crisis.

The new proposal put forward by the DPRK by taking all this into consideration, is a just one helpful to the national unity of the entire Korean people.

CSO: 4100/733

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF KOREA-JAPAN ANNEXATION TREATY

SK301040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Lesson Left by History on National Distress" on the national humiliation day.

The Japanese imperialists signed the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" on August 22, 1910 by manipulating Yi Wan-yong and other pro-Japanese traitors and proclaimed it on August 29, 1910, thereby completely codifying their occupation of Korea.

Noting that the Korean people were forced to the destiny of a ruined nation for 36 years, totally dependent on Japanese imperialism, the paper says:

The historical lesson left by the tragedy of national distress is, first of all, that one should clearly see the aggressive nature of imperialism and and fight against it unpromisingly for the independence and social progress of the country.

The modern history of Korea clearly shows that Japanese imperialism was the most atrocious aggressor and plunderer and a heinous strangler of national independence.

The U.S. imperialists were zealous supporters and conspirators of the Japanese imperialists in the latter's aggression and murder in Korea.

All these historical facts show that there cannot be any compromise with imperialism and one can achieve the genuine independence and progress of the country only when one fights to a finish against it.

The historical lesson left by the tragedy of national distress is next that flunkeyism and dependence on outside forces lead to national ruin.

The Korean nation resolutely fought against the Japanese imperialists since they stretched their hands of aggression to our country. But the feudal rulers infected with flunkeyism resorted without hesitation to maneuvers for dependence on outside forces and shameless treacheries. Flunkeyism and dependence on foreign forces made the Korean people live a miserable life of a stateless nation, having lost their country to the aggressors.

40 years have passed since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. But the history of national distress still continues in South Korea.

South Korea is a complete colony of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are working overtime for the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance by inveigling into it even the Japanese militarists who forced colonial slavery upon our people in the past days.

The aggressive moves of the foreign imperialists in South Korea are fostered by the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique. Leaving South Korea wholly to U.S. imperialism as its colony, the puppets are building a bridge for the Japanese reactionaries' reinvasion of South Korea.

Today the South Korean people are subjugated to dual colonial slavery by the United States and Japan due to the treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The historical lesson shows that one cannot defend the sovereignty of the nation with the aggressive moves of the imperialists going unchecked and flunkeyist traitors left alone.

CSO: 4100/733

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE HIJACKERS' DESIRE TO RETURN--Tokyo, 27 Aug (QANA-YONHAP)--The nine members of Japan's radical Red Army faction who hijacked a Japanese airliner, "YODO," to Pyongyang via Seoul in March 1970 have expressed their ardent desire to return to Japan, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday. After commandeering the plane to Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, they let off the passengers, then took the plane to Pyongyang, where they have been living in exile. They conveyed their wishes to return to Japan to the Japanese Government in a letter delivered through an unofficial channel, the daily said. The newspaper attributed the news to Akira Iwai, former chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan. He recently visited Pyongyang. In the letter, Takamaro Tamiya, the Red Army faction's ring master, and eight other Japanese hijackers said they were greatly disappointed with their lives in the closed society of North Korea and admitted that they had committed an act against the people and had failed to enlist sympathy from the Japanese people. They also said that they ardently want to return home, even if they are sentenced to prison terms, the newspaper quoted Iwai as saying. If the hijackers are allowed to come home, they will be charged with robbery, assault, detention and two other crimes, and will receive prison terms of more than 10 years, Japanese legal experts told the daily. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 28 Aug 85 SK]

INTER-KOREAN TALKS--Tokyo (AFP-YONHAP)--Japan will ask the Soviet Union to use its influence on North Korea for the smooth progress in the ongoing inter-Korean talks when vice foreign ministers of the two countries meet in Tokyo Thursday and Friday. Foreign Ministry officials said Japan will sound out Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa on Soviet policy toward the Korean question and the inter-Korean dialogues. Kapitsa arrived here Wednesday for talks with his Japanese counterpart Shinichi Yanai. The talks are expected to focus on a planned meeting between Japan Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in New York late this month and the conclusion of a Nippo-Soviet cultural agreement, Foreign Ministry sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

USSR TO CONVEY SOUTH'S STANCE--Tokyo, 5 Sep (YONHAP)--Japan Thursday asked the Soviet Union to convey South Korea's position on the inter-Korean dialogue to North Korean leaders, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. During a meeting with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe explained Seoul's "sincere and eager" attitude toward the

south-north contact and asked for the Soviet cooperation, the official said. The Soviet Union, which is a chief ally of North Korea, does not maintain diplomatic relations with South Korea. Kapitsa arrived here Wednesday for talks with his Japanese counterpart Shinichiro Yanai. The Japanese foreign minister also called on the Soviet Union to cooperate in making the 1988 Seoul summer olympic games a success. In reply, Kapitsa told Abe that the Soviet Union supports inter-Korean dialogues and understands that the dialogues are developing toward a progressive direction, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1109 GMT 5 Sep 85 SK]

PRESS GROUPS STAGE STRIKE--Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)--Members of the council of democratic press movement, the council of people's culture movement and the literary men's council for practical freedom and more than 40 representatives of over 10 publishing houses including Ilwol Sogak on August 30 waged a sit-in strike after publishing a statement against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's crackdown on speech, the press and campus, according to the South Korean newspaper TONGA ILBO. In the statement they demanded the revocation of the cancellation of the registration of the publishing house "Isak" and the closing of the figures detained in connection with the magazine "Minjung Kyoyuk". They also strongly demanded that the "basic law on the press" be repealed and the scheme to enact a "campus stabilization law" be given up for good. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 4 Sep 85 SK]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES VICTORY--Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)--Perenleine Urjinkhunde, mongolian ambassador to Korea, called a press conference on September 2 at his embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japanese militarism. Referring to the decisive role of the Soviet army in defeating Japanese militarism, the ambassador said that the Mongolian army joined combined units of Soviet Armed Forces in the anti-Japanese war against the common enemy. Recalling that many countries and peoples contributed to defeating militarist Japan, he said: The Korean communists and patriots under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song waged a fierce armed struggle against Japanese occupationists and dealt a heavy blow to them. He denounced the U.S. reactionary quarters and the Nato allies for intensifying the arms race to gain a military upperhand over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and increasing the tensions in Asia while further accelerating the military political tieup among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Sep 85 SK]

SPORTS TALKS MAY CONTINUE--Seoul, 6 Sep (KYODO)--The South Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) chairman said Friday that sports talks between North and South Korea set for early next month in Lausanne, Switzerland, will most probably be continued in Panmunjom. KOC Chairman Kim Chong-ha told KYODO that the problem of organizing a unified North and South Korean team to participate in the 1988 Seoul olympics would be discussed at the 2-day sports talks in Lausanne. He added that if North Korea wants to participate in the Seoul olympics independently, South Korea will respect Pyongyang's wishes. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 6 Sep 85]

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP REPRESENTATIVE QUILTS PARTY, TO RESIGN FROM ASSEMBLY

SK242350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Rep Kim Yong-chak of the Democratic Justice Party has quit the party and will soon resign as lawmaker, DJP spokesman Sim Myung-bo announced yesterday.

With his departure, Sim said, Kim also resigned as deputy director of the party's National Policy Institute and as director of the Office for Party Ideology.

The spokesman said, "Rep Kim left the DJP out of his affection for the party and not to get the party into trouble as some opposition lawmakers are recently finding fault with his previous career."

Kim, 44, was prosecuted in 1974 on a charge of violating the National Security Law and subsequently convicted.

Rep Kim, who was elected under the national representation system in the Feb 12 election, will be succeeded by Pak Song-tae, the No 4 candidate on the DJP's reserve list for succession.

Kim majored in diplomacy at Seoul National University and received a doctoral degree in political science from Tokyo University of Japan.

Before entering into politics as a DJP lawmaker in 1981, he had taught political science at Kukmin University. He also once worked as editorial writer for the daily HANKUK ILBO.

[The Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English on 25 August in its page 1 report on Kim Yong-chak's resignation adds the following: "In an announcement, the [DJP] spokesman explained that some members of the opposition camp recently took issue politically with his past career."

"Spokesman Sim said that Kim will make a tour of the United States and European nations shortly for about four months, and will resign as a lawmaker just before his departure. Returning home after his overseas trip, he will work as the head of a research institute of a Seoul university, party sources said."

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP POLICY PANEL TO FOCUS ON POWER TRANSFER IN 1988

SK050042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to fully utilize its National Policy Coordination Committee in formulating and managing a political schedule including a power transfer in 1988.

A party source said yesterday that the Coordination Committee will be in charge of analyzing and assessing political affairs in long-term perspectives.

The source said that the committee will also play a major role in coordinating policies between the government and the ruling party.

The committee had been rather dormant since its creation in 1981.

With Tuesday's appointment of Representative Pak Chun-pyong as its chairman, the committee figures to play more active roles.

The government party yesterday named 20 committee members, 6 of them full-timers.

Representative Pak said that his committee will play a major role in analyzing and assessing all outstanding political issues.

Meanwhile, a senior party official said that Tuesday's shakup was intended to round off revamping the party's lineup.

The official said that the ruling party will invigorate all of its organizations to enable them to take active part in the formulation and execution of major policies.

He said that the party's Central Executive Committee will be expanded to clear the way for various opinions to be reflected in party operation.

A study is under way to make it possible for chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committees to attend future sessions of the top decisionmaking body, the Executive Committee, he said.

He said that the party will pave the way for the committee chairmen to take part in government-DJP policy coordination sessions, if necessary.

The party will review the present Ex Officio membership of the top decision-making committee and enable senior party members to take part, he said.

The official said that the party will also change the style of steering the committee, so that the committee may conduct substantive debates on policies.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP SEEKS PANEL ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK210052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party plans to inaugurate a special party committee for constitutional revision next week.

NKDP President Yi Min-u said yesterday the scheduled formation is designed to fully prepare this party's floor strategy on the issue for the regular National Assembly session next month.

Yi recalled that during the inaugural Assembly session last May, his party had submitted a motion calling for establishing an ad hoc Assembly panel to work on the constitutional revision. "The motion is still waiting for Assembly action. Top priority will be given to passing the motion in the regular session," Yi said.

As regards the direction of the constitutional revision, Yi said he does not have the slightest intention of supporting a parliamentary government system. The reason is that during the 12 February parliamentary election campaign, his party vowed to rewrite the Constitution so that future presidents will be elected through direct popular voting, he said.

Yi added that when a draft revision to the Constitution is mapped out by the intraparty committee, his party will hold public hearings in provincial cities to reflect a wide spectrum of opinions on a final version.

The opposition leader also said that when the party's select panel on the constitutional revision is commissioned, the panel will launch full-scale reviews of "political laws," including local autonomy-related laws and the National Assembly Election Law.

CSO: 4100/696

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES DIFFER IN AUGUST ASSEMBLY SESSION ON ECONOMY

SK200025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties disagreed yesterday over the proposed calling of a special National Assembly session this month to deal with pending economic issues.

In floor leaders' meetings held in the morning and in the afternoon, the Democratic Justice Party proposed that rival parties jointly convene a special session this month.

Floor leader Yi Se-ki of the ruling DJP said that an August session is needed to act on a supplementary budget bill for this year, the proposed amendments to the Tax Exemption and Deduction Law and livelihood issues. Yi asked that the NDKP agree to call a special session in August and produce counterproposals for the amendments to the tax law.

The ruling party is ready to debate the counterproposals along with the government-proposed amendments now awaiting action at the Assembly Finance Committee, he said. He said that the ruling party is willing to agree to the formation of a finance subcommittee which will study the proposed amendments. The subcommittee, if necessary, can look into financially shaky businesses, he said.

Floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party said that his party opposes the August session if it is to handle the amendments to the tax law. The NKDP will agree to an August sitting, if the DJP assures that a select committee will be established in the Assembly to probe insolvent businesses, Kim said. He demanded that Assembly action on the amendments be postponed until a regular Assembly session beginning 20 September.

Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party, agreeing to an August Assembly session, proposed that an ad hoc subcommittee be formed in the Finance Committee to investigate ailing businesses.

In a related development, the chief policymakers of the DJP, NKDP and KNP met in a Seoul restaurant to talk about issues pending between rival parties.

Amid brisk inter-party contacts following recent meetings between President Chon Tu-hwan and the leaders of the NKDP and KNP, the leaders of the three parties will meet this afternoon. Speaker Yi Chae-hyong will arrange the meeting at his office for 5 pm today.

Political sources said that the three party leaders are likely to agree in principle to convoke a special session this month. The sources said that DJP Chairman No Tae-u will brief NKDP President Yi Min-u and NKP President Yi Man-sop on the background of Saturday's decision to delay the envisaged enactment of the campus stabilization law. No will also point out the "seriousness" of campus unrest and ask the two opposition leaders to present alternative drafts to the campus legislation, they said.

The DJP chairman will urge the two opposition parties to cooperate in jointly calling a special Assembly session this month to take up livelihood issues calling for immediate action, they said.

Opposition sources said that NKDP President Yi will demand at today's meeting that the government and the ruling party abrogate their plan to enact the campus law.

The sources added that NKP President Yi will propose the formation of an ad hoc committee in the Assembly to deal exclusively with campus issues.

In the morning, the three major parties held separate meetings of their officials to discuss the holding of a special session this month.

The ruling DJP reaffirmed its previous position that a special session should be called this month to dispose of a supplementary money bill for 1985, the proposed revisions to the tax law and livelihood issues.

The main opposition NKDP decided to boycott the proposed August session if it is committed to dealing with the tax amendments.

The minor opposition NKP, on the other hand, decided to attend the proposed August session.

CSO: 4100/696

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA TIMES REPORTS FURTHER ON EXTRA ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK210038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is likely to have a 10-day extra session from Saturday to deal with the controversial revision bill to the Law on Tax Exemption and Reduction and the government's supplementary budget bill for this year.

The representatives of the three major political parties yesterday agreed that the assembly would put up a notice within this week announcing the joint convocation of the special house session. In calling a full house sitting, the Assembly is required to make an announcement 3 days in advance.

In a meeting arranged by Speaker Yi Chae-hyung, Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said that the DJP would not stick to the parliamentary passage of the revision bill, clearing the way for the opposition parties to comply with the DJP's demand for the joint house opening. However, the top political leaders did not set the date, the agenda items or the duration of the forthcoming session, entrusting their floor leaders to discuss these details in a meeting today.

The meeting was attended by Rep Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Rep Yi Man-sop, head of the Korean National Party, as well as by the DJP's No. Prior to the meeting, the DJP decided to call the session with the KNP even in the case that the NDP should refuse the request for the joint house convocation.

The DJP had originally called for the August house session to pass the controversial "Campus Stabilization Law" before President Chon Tu-hwan deferred the legislation last Saturday. But the party did not withdraw its plan to convoke the August session in order to pass the amendment bill to the Law on Tax Exemption and Reduction, designed to improve the financial state of insolvent business firms.

The NDP is opposed to the holding of the August session on the grounds that the amendment was aimed at giving additional special favors to major business firms, thereby making the low-income people's tax burden heavy.

When the law is revised, business firms can be given tax favors if they sell real estate to solidify their financial state.

NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong said that the opposition party would attend the house session when it is convoked by the DJP, although it would not join the DJP in calling the parliamentary session.

He repeated his demand that a suprapartisan parliamentary committee be established to investigate the financial status of business firms which would benefit from the revision bill.

The KNP worked out a package of alternatives to the bill so that small and medium-sized businesses can benefit from the revised law.

CSO: 4100/696

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTIES SEEK STRATEGIES FOR REGULAR ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK030030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties are gearing themselves up for the coming regular National Assembly session opening 20 September in frequent strategic meetings.

The 12th-term Assembly's first regular full sitting is expected to see fierce confrontations between the ruling and opposition parties over such sizzling issues as the opposition-proposed revision of the Constitution and the ruling camp-drafted statute to curb student activism.

The parties held separate meetings of their leading officials yesterday to discuss how to manage the house session.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to lay major emphasis on publicizing the need for the "protection" of the current Constitution against the opposition camp's offensives for the constitutional revision to reintroduce direct popular vote for the presidential election.

With regard to the plan, the party will hold a 2-day seminar of party lawmakers in order to provide them with a theory for the protection of the Constitution, party spokesman Representative Sim Myong-po said.

At the same time, the party will hold public hearings in provincial capitals and other cities about the plan to enact the Campus Stabilization Law beginning the middle of this month.

Through the public hearings, the party will seek to create a national consensus on the "inevitability" of the legislation, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, party sources said that the party would consider the campus situation in the just-opened second semester and the attitude of the opposition camp before making a final decision on the enactment of the Campus Stabilization Law.

Also, the DJP will finalize detailed programs for the "self-revolution drive" among party members.

The drive will be focused on the reform of party operation, correction of the individual way of thinking, and development of policies to help low-income people, the spokesman said.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party plans to submit its own draft of an amendment to the Constitution during the forthcoming regular house session.

To this end, the party will operate on a full scale its "constitutional revision promotion headquarters" from 10 September.

The party will also seek to pass a resolution calling for the establishment of a special parliamentary committee which is now pending at the house.

At the same time, the party will concentrate on publicizing to the people why the constitutional revision should be achieved.

The minor opposition Korea National Party decided to form a 13-member ad hoc committee to study the revision of the Constitution.

The special committee will deliberate the amendment to the supreme law to elect the president through direct popular vote. It will also come up with the draft amendment to the Parliamentary Election Law.

The decision was made in a meeting of the KNP key spot holders.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PLANNING TO LAUNCH 'SELF-RENOVATION' DRIVE

SK200020 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party plans to launch a "self-renovation" campaign starting next month to spearhead efforts to help refresh the climate of officialdom.

Party Chairman No Tae-u said yesterday that the campaign is designed to expand the foundation of popular trust in the DJP and achieve a national consensus on the proposed enactment of the campus stabilization law. No said that party policymakers will work out measures to mount the campaign before the end of this month.

The DJP chairman recalled that President Chon Tu-hwan, who heads the ruling party, said Saturday that the government and the DJP should accept the campaign as a popular demand.

Party Secretary General Chong Sun-tok said, "In the past 4 years, we (the DJP) have endeavored to serve the people. As manifested in the last National Assembly elections, we should reflect on ourselves."

If the ruling DJP is to win popular support in the legislation of the campus law, it should show to the people that it is making "strenuous and painful" efforts to renovate itself, he said.

In this connection, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the government party will take advantage of the campaign to establish strict discipline and lead austerity efforts.

Sim added that the ruling party expects the government will make similar efforts to refresh the climate of officialdom. "Some people seem to be thinking that the DJP has grown weak in its will to make reforms in all spheres of life. It is necessary for us to renew our reform will," he said.

CSO: 4100/696

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA TIMES HOPES DJP'S RENOVATION DRIVE ENCOURAGING

SK270218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Self-Discipline Pledges"]

[Text] Drawing our particular attention are recent pledges made by the government and the ruling party to renovate the climate in officialdom and the party hierarchy as well. To this effect, a set of measures is being sought by the relevant administrative authorities and the ruling Democratic Justice Party, with a plan to finalize concrete devices at a joint policy coordination session this week.

Among other things, this drive is reportedly designed to strengthen official discipline and effect the "responsible politics and administration." At the same time, the renovation campaign is intended to bring about a fresh official climate by ousting all possibilities of relaxed discipline in officialdom.

During the campaign, which will start next month, major stress will also be placed on how to oust an "easy-going attitude" from among administrative officials.

Unlike in the previous campaigns of this sort, it is understood that the latest self-discipline drive is to be carried out on a spontaneous and voluntary basis among politicians and administrators at all levels.

This apparently means that the ruling politicians and responsible administrators will push through self-renovation effectively, yet quietly, in close response to a mandate from among the people in this connection.

We would like to make an affirmative assessment of such a self-discipline drive among the ruling politicians and in officialdom, recalling that similar campaign in the past tended to result in a mere sloganeering.

Besides, it is reminded that a sweeping renovation drive is apt to discourage the morale among officials, failing to display their creative spirit of service for the people. Consequently, this may end up with an easy-going attitude on the part of public officials, being reluctant to manage their given duties in a positive manner. From this outlook, it is earnestly suggested that a well-rounded scheme will be formulated in the projected renovation drive hereafter.

CSO: 4100/707

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY STARTS DEBATE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET BILL

SK280206 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly started deliberations on a 257.2 billion won supplementary budget bill for fiscal 1985 yesterday.

Eight of the 13 standing assembly committees met to hear budget proposals from pertinent ministries and government agencies.

Members of the eight committees interpellated relevant cabinet members on proposed appropriations of the additional money bill for this year. The bill is designed in part to invigorate the nation's economy during the second half of this year.

The Budget Settlement Committee will make full-fledged studies of the money bill today through Friday.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Affairs Committee held an informal meeting behind closed doors to be briefed on the crash landing Saturday of a Chinese military plane and proper countermeasures. The detailed briefing took place two days before the government is likely to announce the result of investigations into the emergency landing.

The foreign committee also head a briefing on the progress of inter-Korea talks from Minister of Unification Pak Tong-chin.

The Culture Information Committee dealt intensively with the matters of campus unrest, freedom of speech and of the press.

Many opposition members focused their questions on matters concerning a recent crackdown on the allegedly seditious publications. They demanded that the Basic Press Code be abrogated, asserting the law undermines freedom of the press.

They also questioned the proposed enactment of the campus stabilization law.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHOSON ILBO CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOR POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

SK091110 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Sep 85 p 3

["Reporter's Memobook" Column by Chu Ton-sik, director of the Political Department: "Things To Be Done by the Government and the Things To Be Done by the Citizens"]

[Excerpts] The government on 6 September made public a wide-ranging step for the reduction of consumption. The pressure of foreign debt totalling nearly \$50 billion, sluggish export activities, money markets unable to perform the function of money circulation actively because of the extreme favors given to big business groups by the banks, and the growing trend of extravagant living among the people of all strata of society--all these have occasioned the people's lament and a sense of crisis. We even feel as if we are walking on a tightrope.

At this juncture, the government has rescinded its optimistic stand that "everything is in good shape," and had decided to tighten its belt. This is a belated, indeed a very belated, step. However, we have no choice but to accept it affirmatively, because we fearfully feel that the step is not for the government, and that there is no other alternative, at least in order to maintain the status quo. Meanwhile, we feel some regret, because the government has not mentioned its own responsibility, although it is responsible for the most of the evils prevalent in our society. If the government only mentions what it will do, and only urges citizens' efforts, this may create a sentiment of resistance, because of obfuscation of responsibility.

As one of the examples of extravagant living, the government pointed out the drastic increase in sales of videotape recorders. Meanwhile, some government agencies have reportedly conducted a survey on private car ownership by government employees. In this connection, however, we would like to point out that it was only a little while ago that the government encouraged the purchase of electric home appliances and cars by offering special bank loans. Moreover, there is the system that the government employees above certain grades receive 300,000 won per month as car expenses.

There are countless examples. We can point out extravagant international events and gatherings that we are unable to name all of them. We can also point out the hurried construction of skyscrapers, the operation of professional baseball teams, and so many other things. Of course, for all of this, the government authorities are not the only ones who are to blame. Citizens are to blame for the abuse of the liberalization policies. However, the government authorities are responsible for failing to foresee the consequences of policies. The government must now abandon the excessive desire to attain quick results and must avoid new side effects. With deep and far-reaching insight, it must try to advance at a proper pace, even if it will take time. Of course, most things depend on the government, high-ranking government officials, and high-income earners.

CSO: 4107/288

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CONDEMNS POLITICIANS' PARTICIPATION IN DISTURBANCE

SK090422 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 8 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "How Can the Politicians Dare Instigate Campus Disturbances?"]

[Text] We rejoice with the report that the issue of forming student associations in each university, which was one of the most serious controversies of the past semester, now seems close to settlement. In particular, the school side and students began to approach each other's views as a result of sufficient discussion of the so-called five-point principles. The fact that the formation of the student associations will be realized in accordance with the rules of the associations worked out on the basis of such a compromise is very fortunate.

The student activities will not be possible unless student organizations are formed. The vacuum of such activities will only bring disadvantages to the students. Meanwhile, if the students' autonomous activities are not carried out properly, the school cannot create a proper atmosphere for study. Thus, it is an urgent issue for both students and school to normalize the functions of student associations.

The report that the issue of forming the student associations began to show an indication of settlement makes us hope for many things. We feel that the students' awareness that campuses are being devastated by demonstrations and violent movements called for various reasonable judgments.

As for the recent student demonstration staged in Korea University, although such a radical disturbance was taking place on one side, 93 percent of all students were present at the classrooms and study was underway in a normal manner. Realizing their role, the majority of students were devoted to their studies so that they will be able to carry out the mission assigned for their future society. What the adults should do at this time is to become reasonable and fair partners for consultation to the young people.

However, some Assemblymen from the opposition party wrangled in the front of the gate of a school in which a disturbance was taking place, claiming that they would join the students' demonstration. This is indeed an erroneous act. People did not send them to the Assembly to let them join in decaying the society by taking advantage of the disturbances kicked off by some reckless students.

Fanning the fantastic frenzy of some dangerous students who are engrossed with the immature vigor of youth is an act that mature and conscientious adults should not commit.

We could witness the sight of a father who dashed to the scene of the rally and tearfully dissuaded his son, one of the key figures in the sphere of movement, from participating in the demonstration.

Dissuading youths from running wild and instigating disturbances is what affectionate adults should do.

In any case, unreasonable and violent movements will bring misfortunes to the core personnel of the movements. The fact that a movement faces a limit when it runs to violence means the ruin of the prime movers.

The act of some opposition parliamentarians who are well aware of such reason instigating such a violent movement can only be called a mean and selfish act.

The students who are running wild with self-destructive disturbances on the cloak of their gigantic moral obligations should know that the selfish politicians will take advantage of the students for their purposes in the end. The act of disturbing the work of campuses recovering their autonomous ability in a peaceful manner cannot be justified with any excuse.

CSO: 4107/288

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

Suitable Measures Sought Against Disturbances

SK290045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok said yesterday that "appropriate measures" should be worked out, if campuses are plagued by disturbances in the fall session.

Political observers interpreted the remarks at the government's intention to seek early legislation of the so-called campus stabilization law.

They based their interpretation on Son's testimony before the National Assembly Education-information Committee that frequent campus disturbances were expected in the autumn session.

Assembly action on the campus bill has been delayed until a regular session starting Sept. 20 to sample the opinions of various walks of life. The temporary withholding is construed by the opposition camp as the virtual abrogation of the legislative plan.

In response to lawmakers' queries before the assembly committee yesterday, the minister said that the government would not allow "expelled students" to be reinstated at their schools to prevent a "vicious cycle of punishment and rehabilitation."

Rep Yi Chol of the New Korea Democratic Party demanded that the minister unveil the background of proposing the campus bill which he branded as evil legislation.

In reply, the minister said that the proposed legislation resulted from "the seriousness of campus unrest."

"I also wish this kind of legislation would not be sought. However, campuses should be stabilized to make it unnecessary" he said.

Son said that he felt it regrettable that the envisaged enactment raised concern among many people.

Meanwhile, the ad hoc Budget Settlement Committee started full-fledged deliberations on 257.2 billion won budget bill for this year.

Rep Cho Pyong-pong of the NKDP urged the government to disclose all the facts about "insolvent businesses."

The insolvency of businesses is attributed to the government's unprincipled economic policy, Cho said, adding that all the economic ministers should resign.

In testimony before the budget panel, Minister of Economic Planning Sin Pyong-hyon said that the government expects a wholesale price inflation will be brought below 1-2 percent by the end of this year.

Sin also said that the deficit in current international payments will diminish to \$700 million this year and that the nation will record a 7 to 8 percent economic growth this year.

In a report to the Home Affairs Committee, the government said that strong legal action would be taken against violence and violation of laws, even if they take place on campuses.

Those who instigate or abet campus unrest would also face stern punishment in accordance with the law, the report said.

"Campuses are by no means extraterritorial, and the government will cope resolutely with attempts to abuse campus facilities for unlawful acts," it said.

During the past one year and eight months, the government has pursued a campus autonomy policy, it pointed out.

An estimated 4,000 police officers were injured in fighting campus disturbances during the period, it added.

The government, however, handled campus unrest with patience and tolerance to help establish autonomy on campuses, it said.

Some students had taken advantage of the government's measure to engage in various kinds of illegal activities, it deplored.

The government would continue to push the campus autonomy policy and would endeavor to help stabilize campuses, it said.

As of last Sunday, students had taken to the streets on 157 occasions, 9.2 times more than in the same period of last year, the report said.

A total of 914 demonstrations had taken place on campuses, marking a two-fold increase from the corresponding period of last year.

The report said that 361 sit-ins had happened during the same period, marking a 160 percent rise.

The Home Affairs Committee was one of eight assembly committees that held sessions to conduct policy interpellations.

Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki reported to the Legislative-judicial Committee that the ideology pursued by the Sammin Struggle Committee resembled the strategies and tactics used by North Korean communists in seeking communization of South Korea.

Kim said the Sammin committee proved to be pro-communist group benefitting the enemy.

As of last Monday, 86 of the 120 students subject to interrogation had been arrested and prosecuted, he said.

Three were being interrogated without arrest, and 31 others were being sought by the police, the minister said.

Among the 86 prosecuted, 31 were charged with violating the National Security Law, and the others with breaking the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations and the Law Concerning Violence, he said.

The minister said that leftist ideology-oriented or pro-communist students can pose serious problems, even if their number is small.

He said that the government will positively study the wisdom of forming a committee to determine whether "problem students" have leftist leanings or are pro-communist.

The committee, if formed, will comprise officials of pertinent ministries and specialists, he said.

He was responding to a proposal made by Rep Yi Chi-ho of the Democratic Justice Party that a special panel be formed to determine whether or not student activists are pro-communist or just use radical methods in calling for democratization.

The minister reiterated that the campus legislation is necessary to combat student radicalism.

He added that campus unrest can hardly be resolved only by punishment provided in existing laws.

Guidelines To Counter Unrest

SK232359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The government was learned to have worked out tough guidelines to counter student disturbances with police force against on-and-off campus demonstrations.

The details measured up yesterday be the Home Ministry and Education Ministry center on the police arrest of violent on-campus demonstrators regardless of school request.

According to the guidelines, agitators throwing stones, Molotov cocktails or violators with other weapons will be seized through thorough search on wherever the hideouts are when they flee into campus.

As for protesters who take the street, not only leaders but all members will be arrested, the source said.

Arrest Order for Sammintu Members

SK280139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday instructed police to step up efforts to apprehend a total of 16 students being sought by police in connection with campus unrest.

Of them, 13 are suspected of being linked to the radical Sammin Struggle Committee.

The instruction was issued as violent student demonstrations in and around university and college campuses are expected during the fall semester.

Those students wanted by police include Ho In-hoe, chairman of Korea University's student council, and Chong Tae-ho, vice chairman of Seoul National University's Sammin Struggle Committee.

For an immediate roundup of the student activists, Seoul police organized 13 investigation teams and stepped up their search for possible hiding-places such as Buddhist temples and inns.

By university, the total students sought by police break down to five from Songgyungwan, four from Seoul National, three from Yonsei, two from Korea and one each from Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and Ewha Woman's.

1985 Arrests, Expulsions

SK280055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] A total of 207 college students were arrested and 31 were expelled from school in connection with student disturbances during the last semester.

According to an Education Ministry report to the National Assembly yesterday, students prosecuted for disturbances number 1,540. Of them, 1,235 were summarily tried.

Academic discipline was given to a total of 95 students at 18 different institutions. Besides the 31 expellees, 63 students were suspended from school, 29 of them for indefinite period.

Last year, 33 students were disciplined for agitations during the same period and five were expelled.

Of those arrested this year, 78 students were associated with activities of the radical group, "Samminu." The second largest number of 19 were involved with the seizure of the USIS library. Three were publishers of underground pamphlets, "Flag", and "Ewha Press."

Student Involved in USIS Case Expelled

SK290130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University has dismissed Kim Min-sok, 21, who is now on trial for his involvement in the USIS library seizure. He is the university's student council president.

Kim, a senior sociology major, was dismissed for his failure in academic performance and in meeting required class attendance, a university source said.

Samminu Leader Arrested on Yonsei Campus

SK290128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The police raided on the student hall of Yonsei University Tuesday afternoon, apprehending a Samminu leader.

Arrested was Cho Yang-ik, a senior majoring in sociology, who has been on the wanted list in connection with the Samminu activities.

He was forcibly taken by the police while found resting in an office after finishing a demonstration to fight against the government measures for campus suppression, in which some 150 Yonsei University students participated.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTER, KORYO UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS DISCUSS CAMPUS ISSUES

SK060113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Son Chae-sok, met with senior Korea University professors yesterday over dinner to discuss student demonstrations and other campus disturbances.

As at his dinner meeting with Seoul National University (SNU) professors the previous night, Son was known to have conveyed the government's hard-line policy in dealing with student disturbances.

During the dinner with the SNU faculty members, the minister reportedly said that the government will no longer tolerate students' demonstrations and other illegal collective meetings in and outside campuses.

A participant quoted [?Son] as saying, "the government will sternly act against campus violence strictly in accordance with the laws and regulations."

The minister was also said to have told the meeting that the government will no longer show leniency in quelling students' demonstrations and seeking punishment against them.

The "soft" attitude in the past against the campus disturbances was responsible for worsening campus disorders. Son was also quoted as saying.

The minister noted that despite numerous campus protests and violence at universities across the country in the past, there have been few requests from the schools for police to move into their campuses.

The minister plans to have several more such meetings with senior professors of major universities in Seoul next week.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SAMMINTU CHAIRMAN LEADS KOREA UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION

SK060103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] Some 600 students from 6 universities in Seoul spend the eve of what they call a "pan-national debate" scheduled for today by staging an overnight sit-in, blocking themselves inside the Korea University library.

Before launching the sit-in, some 1,500 students held a rally and made a resolution to continue their struggle for achievement of democracy in the fall semester.

Ho In-hoe, 22, who has been on the top of a police blacklist for 4 months, made an appearance at around 4:50 pm and led the student rally. Ho, chairman of Korea University Student Council, is concurrently chairman of the radical organization "Sammintu."

After dumping gasoline all over his body before the students, Ho threatened to burn himself to death should the police attempt to seize him before the debate ends.

Ho's appearance alerted the police and prompted complete surrounding of the campus by 1,500 riot police forces all through the night.

In a meeting with Professor Kim Song-pok, dean of student affairs of Korea University, Ho was learned to say that he would give up himself to the police if the debate proceeds well without police intervention.

The National Federation of Student Councils has extended invitations to the debate to the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, other dissident groups and some ordinary citizens.

At around 11:50 pm, Ho had a press conference with local newspaper reporters and foreign correspondents at the library where the sit-in continued.

It was learned that Ho took shelter in a Buddhist temple in suburban Seoul in escape of a police search.

Some 600 students from Seoul National, Yonsei, Songgyungwan, Sogan and Ehwa Womens Universities besides Korea University, spent the overnight singing songs and chanting anti-government slogans, occupying the second and third floors of the library.

Meanwhile, two vehicles of local newspapers were damaged when rioting students kicked and pelted stones to them at around 4:40 pm in front of the main hall of the university.

Yi Pum-chun, president of Korea University, summoned professors holding the administrative posts and presided over the emergency faculty meeting.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS SNU PROFESSORS ON CAMPUS ISSUE

SK050101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education has decided to take a more active role in seeking to quell campus disturbances in the second semester.

Minister of Education Son Chae-sok shared his views on the matter with a number of Seoul National University [SNU] professors over dinner yesterday evening.

The SNU professors, who hold senior academic or administrative posts, were led by university President Pak Pong-sik.

The minister is scheduled to meet with a group of Korea University professors today. Dialogue with faculty of other major universities will be held next week, ministry officials said.

The education minister was learned to have called on SNU professor to more actively try to contain campus disturbances, strictly deal with student demonstration leaders in accordance with school regulations, and conduct faculty meetings more rigorously to help establish professorial dignity and respect.

The meeting came on the heels of campus rallies and demonstrations at several universities in Seoul Tuesday.

This is the first time that the education minister is scheduled to meet senior faculty members of the major universities in Seoul in succession.

Among the participants from the Education Ministry were Vice Minister Kim Chan-chaе, Assistant Minister of the Education Policy Office Chang Byong-kyu and Director of Higher Education Bureau Cho Kyu-huang.

Minister Son was learned to have urged the senior SNU professors to encourage students to form a student council this month.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA TIMES CALLS FOR PRUDENCE OF POLITICIANS, STUDENTS

SK030053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Need for Prudence"]

[Text] The month of September has arrived, with the sultry weather receding to herald the advent of autumn, the season of harvests.

The time also marks the beginning of the fall semester at colleges and universities across the country, amid precarious prospects regarding the campus situation in the coming days and its probable impact on the nation's social and political life at large.

Vivid in the people's mind--and, in fact, technically still pending--is the dispute over the government plan to legislate a campus stabilization law, a controversy which was a dominant issue during the past month.

Among a number of issues and events which dotted the scorching month of August, the student problem is most likely to emerge again as a volatile question in the new month, which will witness the opening of the National Assembly's regular session in its latter part.

Though one primary function of the 90-day regular session is to deliberate on the government budget bill for next year, a broad range of national issues, both pending and newly-emergent, will be dealt with by the parliamentarians.

The opposition camp has already made it plain that it will wage a concerted political campaign during the assembly session to effect an amendment to the Constitution, which is resolutely opposed by the government and its party.

Problems involving the nation's prolonged economic plight ranging from ever-growing foreign debts to the business recession and consequent labor disputes, are expected to create yet another controversy in the parliamentary forum.

What is feared in this respect is the possibility that political dissension over these and other sensitive issues may bring about an upsurge of hard-liners in both the government and opposition camps, and lead to a chaotic confrontation jeopardizing the political order.

Accordingly, all the parties concerned, including politicians, government administrators and students as well, are called upon to ponder seriously the nation's delicate circumstances and to be most prudent and circumspect in their behavior.

Collegians are particularly urged to be discreet, lest a recurrence of radicalism should stir up a renewed dispute over, if not eventually result in the legislation of, the now-shelved Campus Stabilization Law—a development nobody wishes to see take place.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARENTS CRITICIZE NKDP ATTITUDE TOWARD STUDENT ACTIVISTS

SK050111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Four parents of student activists who were indicted in connection with the sit-in at the U.S. Information Service Library last May, visited the headquarters building of the New Korea Democratic Party and protested the party's "lukewarm attitude" toward the pains of student activists.

The visitors argued that the NDP was indifferent to taking proper action to protect the students who seized Yi's office, in the Chongno District, Monday, from being arrested by police.

Five students were forcibly taken out of Yi's office Tuesday while staging a sit-in, demanding a stronger NDP struggle against the government's movement to enact a law aimed at curbing student activism.

Yi said that about 200 riot policemen surrounded his office building during the sit-in and some 50 stormed his office to arrest the students, leaving the 10 NDP officers helpless to stop the intruders.

He went on that the NDP lodged a strong protest with Home Minister Chong Sok-mo against the arrest.

The parents accused Yi of subsiding his voice against the government and the ruling party, asking for the democratization of the nation and the release of the arrested students after the exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-whan in August.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK UNIVERSITIES URGE STUDENTS TO FORM COUNCIL

SK030122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] University and college campuses across the country are back to life, as students returned to school yesterday after a 2-month summer vacation.

Students were heard chatting with each other at classrooms on a variety of matters they had experienced during the 60-day-long vacation.

Most of [the] universities and colleges held meetings of college deans or faculty members and discussed student measures for the new semester.

Pak Pong-sik, president of Seoul National University, presided over a meeting of deans at 9 am to discuss ways to effectively counsel students in the fall semester.

The state-run university will encourage students to organize its student council, school authorities said.

Yi Sang-ik, dean of student affairs, had a separate meeting with student representatives to exchange views on the formation of a student council.

Meanwhile, SNU student representatives organized a Preparatory Committee for the revival of the university's student council. The committee is designed to play the role of the university's student council for the time being until the formal student council is inaugurated, students said.

Yi Sang-ho, an engineering student, was picked as chairman of the Preparation Committee.

Colleges and universities were supposed to organize their respective student councils last semester in place of the disbanded student defense corps.

It was learned that only 17 colleges and universities in the country have organized new councils based on the "five principles" given by the Ministry of Education. The principles restrict the qualification of those to be chairmen of the councils.

Yonsei University plans to hold a meeting of deans Thursday to discuss measures to prevent possible student disturbances in the second semester.

Yi Chun-pom, president of Korea University and other officials had a meeting at 11 am and discussed the academic schedule of the new semester and measures to guide students.

At the meeting, participants decided to normalize the operation of its student council as early as possible.

Sungmyong Women's University also is to encourage students to organize a student council soon.

Ewha Woman's University, which started its second semester last week, held a meeting of faculty members and discussed ways to guide student activists and to lead them to form a student council in the fall semester.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM YONG-SAM TO VISIT JAPAN--Seoul, 30 August (KYODO)--South Korean dissident Kim Yong-sam of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), will visit Japan 2-5 October after a month-long stay in the United States, Kim said Friday. Kim is expected to meet Japan Socialist Party (JSP) leaders for an exchange of views on the question of people-to-people interchanges between the new Korea Democratic Party, South Korea's top opposition party, and JSP. He will leave Seoul for the U.S. Saturday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 30 Aug 85 OW]

WRITERS PROTEST RESTRICTIONS--An organization of activist writers yesterday issued a statement in protest against a series of recent government measures against some literary publications, describing the measures as suppression of cultural activities. In a statement, the Council of Free Literary Men demanded that the government withdraw its recent measures closing the Isak Publication Co and banning the publication SILCHON MUNHAK (Practical Literature). The statement further claimed that closing the Isak publishing firm in accordance with the Basci Press Law was unreasonable because its publications including MINJOK MUNHAK (National Literature) were not periodicals regulated by the law. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

PARENTAL GUIDANCE SOUGHT--Seoul National University President Apk Pong-sik has appealed for increased parental guidance of students attending the state-run university to minimize campus unrest during the fall semester. In a letter mailed to parents Thursday, Apk said that the university has been plagued by the group activities of a number of radical students, inconveniencing the majority of students committed to serious study. The school has regrettably been utilized as a training ground for the ideological indoctrination for some "biased" students, he said. Worse yet, he said, radical campus activism has on occasion been injurious to society at large. Pak expressed the hope that the university will no longer be prey to these disturbances so that it may pursue unhindered its functions as an institute of higher learning. To this end, he said, parents of students need to pay greater attention to the activities of their sons and daughters during the forthcoming semester, which begins early next month. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

COLLEGIANS JAILED--Taegu (YONHAP)--The Taegu District Court yesterday sentenced three college students to prison terms ranging from 30 to 36 months for attacking the Taegu KBS station during an antigovernment demonstration in June.

Senior Judge Choe Tok-su handed out the jail terms to Choe Yun-yong, 23, of Kyemyong University, Yu Tong-in, 22, of Kyongpook National University and Yi Sang-che, 21, of Taegu University. Choe Yun-yong drew a 3-year prison term, while Yu and Yi each received a 30-month jail term. The prosecution had demanded a 5-year imprisonment for each of the three defendants. The three were arrested on 13 June when they hurled three Molotov cocktails and two cannisters of tear gas at the entrance to the KBS Taegu station building. They also distributed about 200 leaflets critical of the government. They were indicted later on five counts, including illegal possession of firearms, attempted arson and obstruction of official duties. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

LAW REVISION SOUGHT--The New Korea Democratic Party is planning to finalize its own draft amendments to the Constitution before the regular National Assembly resumes on 20 September. To push for revision of the basic laws, the main opposition party will soon conduct a full-fledged operation of its organization which was created to push ahead with the constitutional revision. Yi Min-u, president of the NDKP, said yesterday that the party's most pending issue is to complete its own draft revision of the Constitution. Yi said that in order to tackle the pending issue, his party will soon fully activate a Headquarters for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision and may hold public hearings on the envisaged draft constitution. In a bid to reinforce the party structure before the regular session, the NKDP will also tackle internal party problems raised mainly by party lawmakers who defected from the Democratic Korea Party. The DKP defectors are demanding that they also be named chairmen of the party's local chapters. The NKDP hopes to merge with the DKP which now has only three assembly seats. Yi said that should the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party return with the Campus Stabilization Bill during the regular assembly session, the NDKP will spearhead efforts to have it rejected. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

DJP CONSIDERING RESHUFFLE--The Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to pursue its self-renovation campaign to improve party operation, renovating values and attitudes and formulating policy programs for low-income earners. Spokesman Sim Myong-po of the ruling DJP said that detailed measures to carry on the campaign will be made available shortly. Sim, however, declined to elaborate on the forthcoming measures. Party sources said that the proposed improvement in party operation means reflecting the opinions of various walks of life in the decisionmaking process. They said that provincial and city chapters of the party will be encouraged to take part in making major decisions. The Institute of National Policy will be activated to clear the way for specialists to participate in the decisionmaking process, they said. The sources added that a reshuffle may be considered in the party in connection with the envisaged improving of the party operation. They said that the government party will spearhead national efforts to change values and attitudes. The party will also give priority to working out policy programs designed to improve the welfare of those in low-income brackets, they said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

ROK LAWMAKERS TRAVEL ABROAD--Following the closure of the 127th special National Assembly session, about 40 lawmakers went abroad for "parliamentary diplomacy. The lawmakers will visit foreign countries in several groups until the opening

of the regular house session 20 September. On Saturday 7 lawmakers left for Canada to attend the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Ottawa. Four members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party departed for the United States accompanying Kim Yong-sam. They are Kim Tong-yong, Kim Hyon-kyu, Pak Chong-yol and Yi Yong-chun. Yesterday, five lawmakers led by Representative Hwang Nak-chu of the NDP left for the Dominican Republic, and five others headed by Representative Chong Tong-song of the ruling Democratic Justice Party for India. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 85 p 4 SK]

STUDENTS STONE DJP OFFICE--Some 50 students attending the Yongin campus of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies staged demonstrations in Song-nam City Tuesday evening, hurling stones at the office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party chapter. According to a police report yesterday, about 40 window-panes were broken at around 7:20 pm. Students chanted anti-government slogans through hand-carrying speakers and distributed leaflets calling for the withdrawal of the "evil" campus law, a guarantee of a living for low-income people, and revision of the constitution, for presidential elections. The demonstrators were dispersed by police. Pak Yong-chu, a senior majoring in English literature, and a few others, were taken to the police station there. Police reported that they confiscated torches and other materials the students used during the demonstrations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

LAW DENOUNCED AS COVERUP--The Korea National Party denounced the government and the ruling DJP yesterday as seeking the enactment of the campus stabilization law "to cover up their maladministration and political immorality." In a booklet for KNP lawmakers' extraparliamentary activities, the minor opposition party also asserted that the government and the DJP are trying to "attribute campus unrest" to a small number of students. The KNP also contended that the main opposition NKDP was embroiled in factional infighting and allowed the DJP to pass a supplementary budget bill for this year as proposed by the government. The booklet termed the NKDP action as a dereliction of the duty given by the people. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 85 p 4 SK]

NDKP ATTACKS GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION--Representative Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday deplored the government's "intervention" in the appointment of judges. He was commenting on a report that a judge was reassigned to a remote place one day after his article criticizing the courts for their illogical personal management was printed in a magazine for legal circles. Yi said, "If the judiciary of a nation is not independent, it is needless to talk about others. A judge should rule independently according to his own conscience." "Japan has a tradition of independent rulings. A judge named Otsu sentenced the murderer of Russian Prince Nicolai II to life imprisonment instead of death, as demanded by the Japanese Government," Yi noted. He went on, "Even during the last days of the Liberal Party in the early 1950s, which were said to have witnessed the worst turmoil in our nation, the government respected the independence of the judges." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 p 4 SK]

STUDENTS' DEFENSE FILES CHALLENGE--Defense attorneys for 20 college students on trial for leading the May seizure of the USIS library in Seoul yesterday filed a written motion seeking to challenge a three-member court panel trying the case. The trial was suspended Monday when the lawyers verbally requested the panel to discontinue the proceeding because the judges were handling the case "with the presumption that the defendants are guilty." Yesterday was the legal deadline for the lawyers to file such a motion. An appeals court panel, to be led by senior judge Yi Kon-ung, will review the motion soon, court sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION--Nineteen students of Korea University were taken to the police station yesterday while they, along with some 20 others, attempted to stage street demonstrations in front of Midopa Department Store, in downtown Seoul. The students gathered in a downtown street around 10:15 am, chanting anti-government slogans. Meanwhile, Chong Hyon-tae, 22, former chief of the Seoul National University Election Council, was apprehended Wednesday at a bookstore in Seoul. He was wanted by police for his leading role in campus disturbances. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

YI MIN-U COMMENTS ON DJP--Representative Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP), commenting on the "elevation" of the ruling party's National Policy Coordination Committee, expressed hope that the body will make a "productive function." "I hope it will not merely engage in mapping out 'anti-opposition' strategies," Yi said. Representative Yi expressed the opinion on the much-publicized function of the Democratic Justice Party's policy coordination body in a long-distance telephone conversation with party spokesman Hong Sa-tuk. Yi is now on a vacation with his wife, Mrs Kim Tong-pun, on Cheju Island. Yi said he hoped that the committee will extensively deal with such "major upcoming tasks" as the implementation of the local autonomy system, the revision of labor laws, and the introduction of a banking system requiring depositors to use their real names in their bank books. He also opined that the people can expect "politics of high quality" only when the ruling political camp executes politics in a "refined fashion." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 85 p 4 SK]

THREE STUDENTS ARRESTED--Police yesterday arrested three leading student activists for allegedly organizing an anti-government demonstration. The three students arrested, all from Songgyungwan University, are Pak Song-tae, 21, a senior in the political science department, Pak Sung-yol, 21, a senior majoring in history, and Yim Chong-su, 21, a senior majoring in history education. They are the representatives of the social science college, the humanities college and the education college respectively. The three are accused of having masterminded a street demonstration opposing the controversial "campus bill" in front of the Midopa Department Store in Chongnyangni at 7:20 pm on 14 August. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 85 p 8]

DEFENDANT PUT IN ISOLATION CELL--The Seoul Prison yesterday put Ham Un-kyong, 22, one of the 20 defendants being tried for the seizure of the USIS library in May, into a separate cell and banned him from meeting visitors for 2 months. The penalty measure was taken for violating prison regulations, prison officials said. Ham, a senior of Seoul National University (SNU), is chairman of the "militant" Sammin Struggle Committee at his school. The officials said Ham broke one of the stones

for a "go" game Friday and cut his left wrist. He was stopped by prison guards while trying to write, with blood, a slogan against the proposed legislation of a campus stabilization law. He was given a similar restriction for 15 days last month in connection with disturbances in court during the first trial on 20 July. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 8]

DEMONSTRATORS OPPOSE CAMPUS LAW--There were sporadic student demonstrations opposing the legislation of the proposed campus stabilization law on campuses and streets Monday and yesterday. Among them were three protests in downtown Seoul late in the evening, alerting police. About 250 students from 12 universities joined in street demonstrations around the Chonggyecheon area at 6:30 pm on Monday. Police took away 36 of them and confiscated 10 molotov cocktails and two iron pipes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 85 p 8]

POLICE SEIZE 'CONTROVERSIAL' PUBLICATIONS--Seoul police, armed with search-and-seizure warrants, confiscated more than 5,000 copies of two controversial publications in separate raids at two publishing companies yesterday. The Sodaemun Police Station seized 5,000 copies of the inaugural edition of the "Minjung Kyoyuk (Education for the Masses)" from a warehouse owned by Kyongwon-sa Publishing Co in Yongsangu. Kyongwon-sa had already printed 5,000 copies of the publication and turned them over to the Silchon Munhak Co, the publisher of the education magazine, according to investigators. In a related but separate action, the Mapo Police Station confiscated scores of copies of the "Minju Chongchi" (Democratic Politics) from the Ilwonsogak Publishing Co in Sindang-dong, Chung-gu. A search-and-seizure warrant issued by the Seoul District Criminal Court stated that the publication contained "rumors" about the civil disturbances in Kwangju in May 1980. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Aug 85 p 8]

PUBLICATION COMPANY'S REGISTRATION DEPRIVED--Isak Publishing Co. has been deprived of its right to publish books, periodicals and other materials. The Seoul city administration notified Isak of its decision Wednesday that the registration of the publishing firm would be canceled for having allegedly violated the law concerned. Government authorities have confiscated books titled "National Literature" and "Literature of the Masses," which were published by the firm in March, for controversial contents. The periodicals, titled "National Culture," which were also printed by the company, in July, were also confiscated by the authorities. The actions were taken by the authorities because they believed the items endangered national consensus and security. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

U.S. EMBASSY TO HEIGHTEN FENCE--The steel fence at the front of the U.S. Embassy is likely to be heightened shortly to foil any intrusion attempts. News reports said yesterday that detailed consultations are now under way between the embassy and Chongno Police Station to heighten the fence. Alarmed by a recent intrusion attempt by students, the police station concluded that the fence should be raised for security reasons. The police station had been hesitating to recommend the heightening of the fence at the embassy, and to its relief, an embassy official visited the police station Monday to reveal the same plan. Both sides agreed to have further negotiations over the style of the fence, in that the embassy is located in downtown Seoul. Two college students attempted to intrude on the embassy August 15. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 85 p 4 SK]

KOREA UNIVERSITY PAPER BANNED--Korea University banned its press from distributing the Aug 26 edition of the university's weekly student newspaper as of yesterday morning. The edition, totalling 31,000 copies, was printed Monday. Explaining the reason for the ban, university officials said that the paper carried "controversial" remarks about the proposed campus stabilization law. The stories in question include a student's contribution entitled "The Campus Bill Harbingers an End to Campus Autonomy," and student debate on the subject "Reality and Agony of the Campus." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 8 SK]

YI MIN-U CRITICISM OF OPPOSITION--NKDP president Yi Min-u, who has been openly attacked by some party lawmakers over the designation of a National Assembly vice speaker candidate, is preparing a hard blow to the "dissident" members. Yi said in a determined voice yesterday that he would deal resolutely with those lawmakers who attempt to disrupt party discipline and order after the ongoing special assembly session. In a meeting of party officeholders, Yi also said that he would not mind even if several party lawmakers should leave his party. This was intended as a kind of response to threats by some lawmakers to quit the NKDP. Party vice presidents Yi Chung-chae, Yi Ki-taek and Yang Sun-chik also voiced concern about "slackening discipline." They stressed solidarity to effectively wage struggles for the revision of the Constitution. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 85 p 4 SK]

STUDENTS GIVEN PRISON TERMS--A 23-year-old coed of Songgyungwan University was sentenced to 10 months in prison yesterday for playing a leading role in three major antigovernment demonstrations during the spring semester. Judge Kim O-su of the Seoul District Criminal Court handed down the sentence to Miss Kim Suk-won, a senior majoring in German literature, after finding her guilty of violating the law banning illegal assembly and demonstration. Court records show that Kim was among the 56 college students arrested last month for involvement with the Sammin Struggle Committee, an organization of student radicals. Meanwhile, the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced a 22-year-old Seoul National University student to 1 year in prison yesterday for organizing a protest rally on a Seoul street in May. Yu Ho-chan, a senior majoring in mathematics, drew the jail term after being found guilty of leading an antigovernment demonstration in Ulchi-ro in Seoul on 10 May. The prosecution earlier had demanded that Yu be given a 3-year prison term. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 85 p 8]

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

KOREA TIMES WORRIES OVER INCREASING FOREIGN DEBTS

SK302359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Foreign Debt Burden"]

[Text] Careful attention ought to be paid to the nation's rapidly-growing foreign debt burden, which, as of the end of last July, hit \$45.3 billion, or some \$100 million more than the \$45.2 billion mark targeted for the end of this year.

The situation indeed calls for astute and comprehensive measures to check the sustained increase in foreign debts, and for serious consideration as to what is causing the increase.

Another discouraging figure is the year's current-account deficit amounting to \$917 million as of 31 July, as against the year's \$500-\$700 million target.

In addition, during the January-July period this year, a total of \$2,317 million was reportedly paid in interest on foreign debts.

If an estimated \$6 billion reportedly borrowed by Korean firms incorporated abroad is included, the nation's total external liabilities far exceed the \$50 billion level. Thus, the principal of our foreign debts has grown to such an extent that additional loans are needed to repay overdue debts.

Notwithstanding such facts, the government has a rosy plan to attain a current-account surplus, beginning in 1987, and to reduce the foreign debts scale to \$51.4 billion in 1991, the goal year of the nation's Sixth 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan.

The government plan, it is feared, is hardly attainable if the foreign debts and current-account deficit are left to continue to grow at the present tempo.

Accordingly, in addition to effective steps to increase exports, well-rounded and far-reaching measures are needed to lighten the external burden, as planned.

In this connection, government authorities would be well-advised to reconsider any hasty import liberalization program. After all, a frugal and thrifty life cannot be over-emphasized, to save foreign exchange, in a strenuous effort to diminish foreign debts.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK 'CAUTIOUSLY' SEEKING TO OPEN CAPITAL MARKET

SK300036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Minister of Finance Kim Man-che said yesterday that the government is "cautiously" seeking to open the nation's capital market to foreigners.

Kim said that "concrete measures" for the opening of the capital market will be made available before the end of this year.

The minister was responding to a question raised by Representative Song Yong-sik of the Democratic Justice Party at the National Assembly Finance Committee.

The DJP lawmaker urged the government to liberalize the capital market to enable Korean businesses to issue stocks in foreign countries and to enable foreigners to make investments in Korea.

"When the capital market is opened to foreigners, the nation's businesses' sources of financing will diversify and invigorate the capital market," Kim said.

"On the other hand, the opening may disrupt the nation's stock market and clear the way for foreigners to control the management of Korean businesses and drain huge amounts of money in the form of profits," he said.

The government will take proper complementary steps to rectify the side effects of the opening of the capital market, he said.

The envisaged steps include restricting foreign investments to certain kinds of businesses and to certain percentages of the total capital of businesses, he said.

The minister also said that the association of local insurance underwriters is studying the timing and method of opening the domestic insurance market to foreigners.

As soon as the association makes a recommendation, the government will prudently review it, he added.

The Finance Committee was one of the six Standing Assembly Committees that convened to interpellate pertinent ministries on major policy programs.

The other five were the Agriculture-Fisheries, Health-Social Affairs, Legislative-Judiciary, Home Affairs and Education-Information Committees.

The ad hoc Budget Settlement Committee was originally scheduled to meet at 10 am to deliberate a 257.2 billion won supplementary budget bill for fiscal 1985.

The session, however, was delayed until 9:30 pm because rival parties wrangled over the opposition's demand for Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min's testimony on the recent crash-landing of a Chinese bomber.

The crippled panel session was normalized after the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party traded strongly worded statements and agreed on the minister's testimony behind closed doors today.

The Budget Committee session lasted until early this morning. Many members of the panel demanded that more money be set aside to finance farming projects.

Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon told the committee that the government will have to allow the import of cigarettes some day.

He pointed out that Korea is the only country in the East that forbids the import of cigarettes.

"However, the government will cope carefully with the issue by taking domestic tobacco producers into account," he said.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs Yi Hae-won told the Health-Social Affairs Committee that the government will seek the revision of all the laws governing food hygiene to streamline food administration.

Yi said that there are tens of laws governing food hygiene and that food manufacturers, health officials and consumers are not fully acquainted with the contents of so many laws.

All these laws will be unified, and amendments will be proposed to the assembly soon, he said.

The minister did not mention the timing and contents of the forthcoming amendments.

In other testimony, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said that the so-called Campus Stabilization Law was essential to cure campuses of leftist ideology infiltration.

Yi said that the government would continue to make efforts to expand popular understanding and support of the envisaged law.

The minister was answering lawmakers' queries at the Education-Information Committee.

In response to lawmakers' questions concerning a recent cancellation of the registration of SILCHON MUNHAK (Literature in Action), an allegedly seditious periodical, he said the government would continue the crackdown on what it believed to be subversive publications.

The minister also said that it was due to a clerical mistake on the part of a ministry official that an official certificate was issued for the presentation of a copy of the "Minjung (the Masses) Education," a book.

He said that proper administrative measures were taken against the official responsible for the mistake.

Representative Cho Sun-hyong of the NKDP argued that it was "illogical and unreasonable" for the Ministry of Education to take disciplinary action against those teachers who contributed allegedly controversial articles to the book.

Cho Based his argument on the fact that the Ministry of Culture and Information issued an official certificate for the presentation of a specimen copy.

CSO: 4100/731

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

LABOR MINISTRY REPORT ON UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOR DISPUTES

SK291120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0809 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's unemployment rate this year is expected to average 4 percent--0.2 percentage points higher than the 1984 level, the Labor Ministry predicted Thursday.

The number of jobless people is expected to approach 600,000--an increase of 30,000 from last year.

In a report to the National Assembly, the Labor Ministry, however, said that the number of unemployed people reached 655,000 at the end of June--25,000 more than the level registered one year earlier.

The ministry's forecast was based on the assumption that the Korean economy will grow by 5 to 6 percent, in real terms, this year. The economy grew by only 3.5 percent in the first half.

A total of 15.2 million people were "economically active" and 14.5 million held jobs at the end of June, according to ministry's report.

During the first six months of this year, 185 labor-management disputes, concerning demands for wage hikes and improved working conditions, broke out in Korea, compared with 90 such incidents in the corresponding period of 1984.

Sixty-six of the disputes involved demands for wage hikes, 36 for overdue wages and 22 for improved working conditions. In addition, 16 disputes arose from lay-offs, 10 from overtime work without pay, nine from business shutdowns and 26 from other issues.

As a result of declining overseas construction markets, especially in the Middle East, Korea's overseas employment figures continued to fall, from 81,550 persons at the end of June 1984 to 61,624 persons this year.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK DAILY URGES STEPS AGAINST RECURRENCE OF LABOR DISPUTES

SK030059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps on Labor Disputes"]

[Text] Labor-management disputes have been on the increase in recent years, posing a serious social problem in the country, along with the much-talked-about campus unrest.

A regrettable phenomenon featuring some of the recent disputes was the involvement by student activists and "impure" anti-government elements, in the labor friction.

While trade unionism in this developing country, confronted with the threat of bellicose North Korean Communists, has yet to be assured of the same labor rights as in advanced Western democracies, the government authorities have put forth plausible policy pledges and taken measures to safeguard the interests of workers.

More lately, the government's labor administrators have announced a stern stand to bring to penal responsibility those employers put under fire for their undue treatment of employees in violation of labor-related laws.

Thus, the government has given an impression that it would do away with what was previously criticized as lukewarm makeshifts in dealing with labor disputes.

But then, according to a Labor Ministry report submitted to the National Assembly last week, 9 of the 10 industrial firms embroiled in labor disputes this year were found to have paid their employees below-average wages, even though they had registered considerable profits last year.

The report also said the controversial firms failed to pay wages and various allowances in arrears, while their managements were found to have been delinquent in meeting legal requirements for their employees.

Consequently, the labor administration is urged to see to it that all legal provisions with regard to labor standards should be fully observed in actuality to ensure employees' interests.

In order to prevent or to reduce the recurrence of extreme labor disputes, rigid punishments ought to be meted out against those vicious employers who disregard employees' legal rights and benefits. After all, the Labor Ministry is advised to take more positive and astute steps to forestall labor disputes by removing real and potential causes of workers' grievances beforehand.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

COURT RULES ON ISSUE OF EMPLOYEE DISMISSAL

SK050122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] "It is not unlawful for firms to dismiss workers who have concealed what can be seen as unfavorable personal histories in the application of employment," a collegiate panel of the Seoul Appellate Court said yesterday.

Under the ruling, Ms Yu Suk-hyang suffered a defeat in a legal battle against her firm, Chinyong Industries Co.

The ruling was virtually the final one for her as an earlier ruling in her favor did not hold out at the Supreme Court and the case was remanded to the Appellate Court for retrial.

The woman concealed the fact that she had been fired for her leading role in labor disputes at the Bando Sangsa Co in February 1981, in fear that the fact would affect her taking the new job.

Instead, she disguised herself as a former employee of the Sogwang Co for which she had never worked.

She was employed by the garment firm, Chinyong Industries Co, in October 1981 but was dismissed 4 months later when the fact that she had lied about her previous experience was discovered.

In the original ruling, judges said, "It is unjust for Chinyong Industries to dismiss the plaintiff because she did not cause any damage to Chinyong by concealing her personal history."

However, a senior judge, Kim Yon-ho, of the collegiate panel stated that one may have to face unfavorable consequences for having covered up one's background because it may damage the order of the firm."

"It is believed that the plaintiff would have been employed on disadvantageous conditions or rejected if the firm knew in advance that she had disguised her career," the judge said.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

EXCISE TAX CUT SOUGHT--Seoul, 21 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering plans to reduce a special excise tax it imposes on some Korean-made durable goods, in an effort to stimulate domestic demand, thereby promoting investments by manufacturers, a government source said Wednesday. The Trade and Industry Ministry is consulting with the Finance Ministry about the possibility of implementing a tax cut of between 8 and 9 percent. The tax cut would affect sales of electric and electronic appliances, including refrigerators, color TV sets and washing machines, automobiles, fur products, carpets and precious metals, the source said. Through the reduction, the government hopes to alleviate the financial hardships of Korean manufacturers resulting from sluggish exports and lethargic domestic demand, the source said. The manufacturers have had to reduce their operation rates as stockpiles have grown. In addition, the Trade and Industry Ministry may reimplement a factoring system that would allow banks to finance business sales on an installment basis, the source said. The system was eliminated in May 1984 because of overheated domestic dealings of such durables as refrigerators and color TV sets. At the end of June, the overall operation rate of Korea's manufacturing businesses had decreased to 77.4 percent, and their stockpiles had risen by 12.7 percent, from the corresponding period of 1984. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 21 Aug 85]

REDUCTION OF POWER PLANTS--Seoul, 21 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to build only 17 of the 23 electric power plants that it had originally planned to construct between 1991 and 1996. The 17 new power plants will be capable of generating a total of 8.5 million kilowatts of electricity, compared with 15 million kilowatts under the original plan. Through the revised long-term electric power development plan, the government intends to reduce the nation's heavy foreign debts, which totaled more than U.S.\$42 billion at the end of 1984, an Energy and Resources Ministry official said Wednesday. The revised plan will save Korea \$5.3 billion, thereby reducing the foreign capital requirement for the construction of the projected 17 power plants to \$5.5 billion, the official added. Under the revised plan, Korea's electricity reserve rate will be increased from 22.8 percent this year to 31.4 percent in 1989. The reserve rate will then be reduced to 27.2 percent in 1990, to 12.7 percent in 1993 and again to 10.3 percent in 1996. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 21 Aug 85]

DISMISSED WORKER'S COMPLAINT ACCEPTED--The Inchon District Court has accepted a complaint filed by a worker requesting a court injunction against his dismissal by a firm. As the court accepted the complaint, the dismissal measure by the firm will be kept on hold until the final court ruling comes forth. He submitted the complaint after being fired on charges of having gotten into the firm after concealing his higher educational background for the purpose of inciting labor unrest. According to the court, Chang Min-sok, 29, a labor activist at the Kyongwon Machinery Co in Puchon, where he was fired, entered the firm as a welder in 1981. At the time, he did not reveal the fact that he was a college dropout. He was expelled by Hanyang University for his involvement in a series of demonstrations against the Yusin system in 1975. However, the firm transferred Chang from a menial work post to the Sales Department after finding out that he was a college dropout. Challenging the transfer, Chang filed a complaint with the court. The firm finally fired him on 15 July because of his disobedience regarding the company order. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

WARNING AGAINST JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS--Seoul, 20 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Health and Social Affairs Ministry Tuesday posted a warning throughout the country against the outbreak of Japanese encephalitis, following detection of culex mosquitoes carrying the disease on Wando Island, South Cholla Province. The ministry also instructed provincial and municipal governments to take preventive measures against the epidemic. Children under the age of 15 and old and infirm people are advised to avoid mosquitoes and not to overwork themselves. Although culex mosquitoes were detected on the southernmost island of Cheju on 5 June of last year, no cases of encephalitis were reported in Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 20 Aug 85]

CSO: 4100/696

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

INAUGURAL MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING SOCIETY

Opening Session

SK261413 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong Monday told an international gathering of broadcasters that a "balanced and democratic communication system" is imperative for the establishment of peace and common prosperity in the world.

"What is required for Third World countries right now is a very new communication order, which also means a new order for the distribution of culture," the Korean minister said in an opening address at the inaugural meeting of the International Broadcasting Society (IBS) here.

About 205 broadcasters and communication specialists from 82 countries attended the opening session of the IBS conference, which is being held here at the Korea press center in downtown Seoul until Sept. 3.

Yi urged all the participants to help reduce cultural dependency on many developing and advanced countries. "This assignment can only be fulfilled by continuing to increase efforts and cooperation among Third World countries and through every sphere of South-South cooperation," he said. "I am certain that the formation of common ground and close partnership among the world's broadcasters will bring about a new world communication order in the near future," Yi added.

Under the theme "Broadcasting in the information age and the Third World," the participants at the nine-day conference will try to find ways to enhance cooperation among Third World countries, as they work together to promote a balanced flow of international communication and advanced technology.

"As a founding member of the IBS, I have no doubt that this meeting will provide great momentum for furthering our development efforts, in order to set up a new world order of equal and mutual partnership in the field of communication, Yi continued.

Among the countries that will be represented in the inaugural IBS meeting, which will be accompanied by an exhibition and workshop, are nations from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Eastern Europe, as well as the United States, France, West Germany and Britain.

The delegates to the 1984 international broadcasting symposium, held here last October, strongly suggested that a standing international body of broadcasters from the Third World be established.

In adopting the Seoul declaration, the delegates called for the opening of a new era in South-South cooperation, in order to counterbalance the flow of information between advanced and developing countries.

Nonaligned Cooperation Stressed

SK270114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Inauguration of IBS"]

[Text] The mass media of most developing countries have served primarily as a huge drainpipe disgorging alien cultural value. This has resulted in a systematic imbalance of the world communication order--a one-way flow of information having serious effects on the recipient nation.

The developing countries have tried to correct this imbalance, but to little avail. The inauguration yesterday in Seoul of the International Broadcasting Society [IBS] is a significant development in rectifying that imbalance. Continuing through Sept. 3, the IBS inaugural conference is discussing ways of effectively promoting cooperation among Third World nations to achieve that goal.

As the conference's theme, "Mass Culture and Third World," indicates, the Third World has reached the point of having to correct its current dependency on developed countries.

Each country has a communication system suiting its own realities and traditions. The quality of a nation's mass media should never be ignored because of a pursuit of mere quantitative expansion. We trust that the IBS conferees will work out practical ways of cooperating to promote a balanced flow of international communication and advanced technology.

More than 200 broadcasters and communication experts from 80 countries are taking part in the conference. We feel certain the IBS will contribute to establishing a new world information order guaranteeing equality for all the world's peoples through integrated efforts of mankind.

KBS President Elected as Head

SK261420 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 CMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--Pak Hyon-tae, president of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), was elected the first president of the International Broadcasting Society (IBS) in its inaugural conference here Monday.

Park named Kim To-chin, director of the KBS Research and Training Institute, as the first secretary general of the IBS. The five IBS vice presidents and 25 directors will be chosen in a special session Thursday.

Participants also passed a draft statute of IBS, but its official language will be decided in the extra session Thursday.

Some 205 broadcasters and communication specialists from 82 countries are attending the nine-day event, which is being held at the Korea press center in downtown Seoul.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST PRIESTS VISIT BEIJING--Seoul, 30 August (OANA-YONHAP)--A group of South Korean Buddhist priests living in the United States and Canada plan to visit Beijing 2-23 September at the invitation of the Beijing Buddhist Association, the Chogye Order of Korean Buddhism here said Friday. The Koreans are Kwang-ok, head priest of Bulkwang Buddhist Temple in Toronto, Canada; Sung-san, head priest of a Buddhist temple in the United States and two other Buddhists living in the United States. Fourteen American Buddhist priests and adherents will accompany the Koreans, the Chogye Order said. The Buddhists are scheduled to meet Chinese Buddhist leaders and to visit major Buddhist temples in China. They plan to discuss ways to establish a Zen center in China and to set up an exchange program between Buddhist priests and adherents in China and the United States. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 30 Aug 85 SK]

BROADCASTERS HELP URGED--Seoul, 3 September (YONHAP)--Yi Won-hong, South Korean cult and information minister, said Tuesday that Korean broadcasters should take the lead in strengthening the nation's ruling system, based on liberal democracy. "Our broadcasters are urged, with firm conviction in our system, to be in the forefront of defending and developing the ruling system and to further strive for the creation of a sounder atmosphere for our society in general," Yi said in an address commemorating Broadcasters' Day, which falls on 3 September. Yi said that public broadcasting will firmly consolidate its position among the nation's mass media when it does a good job of carrying out the tasks imposed on it by the needs of this new era. "Broadcasting should evoke popular sympathy by establishing the legitimacy of the nation and by shedding a new light on the superiority of liberal democracy," the minister said. Yi also said that broadcasters should establish popular values that will accelerate national development, spread those values and create a new era. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0913 GMT 3 Sep 85 SK]

IBS INAUGURAL SESSION--Seoul, 16 Aug (YONHAP)--About 120 broadcasting experts from 70 Third World countries are expected to participate in the inaugural session of the International Broadcasting Society (IBS), scheduled for 26 August to 3 September in Seoul, organizing officials said Friday. The participants plan to finalize the IBS statute, to elect a president and other executives, and to hold a symposium on Third World broadcasting, the officials said. The IBS, whose purpose is to promote South-South cooperation through broadcasting, will be officially established through the adoption of the Seoul declaration. The charter was proclaimed at the end of the 9-day international broadcasters symposium here last October. [Excerpt] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 16 Aug 85]

PHYSICS THEORETICAL METHODS CONFERENCE--Seoul, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--The 14th international colloquium on group theoretical methods in physics opened here Monday at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel. Attending the conference are about 200 scholars from 42 nations. The colloquium, the first of its kind to be held in Asia, is scheduled to continue through Friday. The annual meeting, sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, will feature the presentation of papers on general mathematical physics, nuclear physics, statistical physics, impact phenomena, nonlinear dynamics and the theory of relativity. Some of the papers to be presented at the conference are titled "Geometrized in Particle Physics" by Y. Neeman, a professor at Tel Aviv University in Israel; "Nuclear Collective Motion and Interaction in Boson Model" by A. Arima, a professor at Tokyo University; and "Recent Dynamic Solutions of the Strong CP Problem" by Kim Chin-wi, a professor at Seoul National University. The five-day conference will promote physics and related sciences, such as mathematics and chemistry, one of the scholars attending the meeting said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 26 Aug 85 SK]

JUDO COMPETITION WIN--Kobe, Japan, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--Cho Hyong-su of South Korea decisioned Beau Champ of Canada to capture a gold medal in the judo competition of the 1985 Summer Universiade here Monday. [as received] The 23-year-old Cho earlier beat No Un-yong of North Korea by Koka to advance into the under 78-kilogram class final. This is the second gold medal South Korea collected in Kobe. On Sunday, Ha Hyong-chu, the Los Angeles Olympic gold medalist, took the under 95-kilogram title by decisioning Aurelio Miguel of Brazil by Koka. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT 26 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/707

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING OPTIONS FOR PRC PLANE INCIDENT

Three Options Being Considered

SK270130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been busy since Saturday evening working out possible options for handling the crash landing of a Chinese military plane here.

Ministry officials have been studying international law and domestic legal procedures while concurrently sampling opinions from neighboring countries.

Asked yesterday if Beijing had requested the return of the plane and its crew, the ministry sources merely said, "At present, negotiations are going on between Korea and China." They declined to elaborate.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok briefed the National Assembly on the incident following the ministry's being on alert over the weekend.

The news of the plane crash reached the ministry at 6:30 p.m. Saturday. Some 30 minutes later, ministry officials began pouring into the office.

They seemed unfazed--apparently because this incident was the sixth of its kind in recent years. They began to work on measures to deal with the case in close cooperation with ministries concerned.

They discussed three options for the plane's crew: an emergency escape, asylum or a mixture of the two.

After attending an extraordinary meeting of ranking government officials at 8 a.m. Sunday, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong went to the ministry to consult with officials concerning a proper response to the development.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong also dropped by the ministry to see that appropriate measures were formulated.

A ministry official said the case has many complicated factors, adding that he could not go into details pending the conclusion of an initial investigation into the crash landing.

Pilot's Intention Was To Defect

SK270205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Iri, Chollabuk-do (YONHAP)--The injured pilot of the Chinese military H5 airplane which crash-landed in a rice field here Saturday, showed remarkable improvement yesterday.

According to doctors at the Wonkwang University Hospital, pilot Xiao Tianrun recovered consciousness and ate a bowl of rice soup at 7 a.m.

Villages took Xiao to the hospital on a stretcher some 20 minutes after the plane nose-dived into the rice paddy.

After receiving emergency treatment and x-rays, the 33-year-old Chinese was admitted to a large room equipped with color TV set and telephone, doctors said.

He suffered a fractured backbone and head injuries from impact of the emergency landing, doctors said after completing their medical checks.

They said that Xiao is listed in stable condition without any need of surgery at this time. His injuries require about a three-month-convalescence.

Xiao looked bright after the meal and indicated his waist, saying "Yoyo" with an express of pain.

When taken to the hospital, they said, the Chinese pilot had on the khaki-colored vest of a uniform, blue jeans and leather boots.

Nurses had to cut away Xiao's clothes with scissors before medical treatment began, doctors said.

Meanwhile, the Chinese pilot has intended to defect to Taiwan from the beginning, said investigators.

They stated that Xiao wrote "the Republic of China" and "Taiwan" in Chinese characters on paper and repeatedly said "Taiwan."

Radioman Liu Shuyi, on the contrary, appeared to be surprised when investigators wrote "the Republic of Korea" in Chinese characters in answer to his question about where he was.

Liu asked whether there were a Chinese or a Japanese embassy in the country, they said.

When told that there was a Japanese embassy, the radioman requested Japanese assistance in repatriating him to his country immediately, they said.

Solution To Be Announced on 'Thursday'

HK271032 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 27 Aug (AFP)--South Korea will announce on Thursday a solution to problems raised by the crash-landing here Saturday of a Chinese light bomber, authorities in Seoul said today.

They remained reticent about negotiations believed to be under way now between South Korean and Chinese officials in the British colony of Hong Kong. South Korea and China have no diplomatic relations, but each have representation in Hong Kong.

(In Hong Kong Chinese and South Korean spokesmen refused to confirm that talks were taking place there, but South Korean information consul Kim Kyung told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "there might be an announcement within the next couple of days, probably by Thursday.)

Beijing in a statement said that the H-5 plane, the Chinese equivalent of the Il-28 three-seat tactical light bomber, had lost its way but government sources here had said the pilot asked for asylum in Taiwan.

Beijing has appealed for the prompt return of the plane and its crew.

The plane's navigator, Sun Wu-chun, 26, a South Korean farmer working in a rice paddy were killed when the plane crashed near the farming town of Iri, 250 kilometers (155) miles) southwest of Seoul, apparently after running out of fuel.

Local press reports quoted South Korean officials as saying that there would be little problem returning the body of Mr Sun and repatriating radio-operator Liu Shuyi, who was unhurt and asked to return to China.

But returning the pilot, 33-year-old Xiao Tienyen, had posed complex troubles as he had asked for asylum after having illegally entered South Korean territory with armed aircraft, the reports said.

The pilot, who is in the hospital with a [word indistinct] back, also reportedly told South Korean investigators that he missed his 30-year-old wife and a four-year-old son left behind in Shandong.

Compensation for the death of the farmer and damages to the rice paddies also need to be considered, the reports said.

The destroyed plane is being dismantled at the crash site.

Meanwhile, South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min told a parliamentary defense committee meeting that Mr Xiao was found to have planned to defect since 1980, wanting to go to Taiwan.

Mr Yun said the immediate motive for his decision to flee China was dissatisfaction at failing to be promoted to wing commander.

Mr Xiao belonged to China's naval air force's Third Division's Third Air Wing based at Shandong peninsula.

Hong Kong Consulate Asks for Instructions

HK270512 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Korean Consulate in Hong Kong is seeking further instructions from Seoul on how to proceed to the next step of talks on the Chinese airmen whose plane crashed in South Korea on Saturday. A source at the consulate confirmed that initial discussions took place yesterday with officials of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, and that both sides sent dispatches to their governments afterwards. He thinks the talks will be held along lines similar to those used in the negotiations over the Chinese torpedo boat which strayed into Korean waters in April.

The source refused to say whether Taiwan had been contacted.

The pilot of the aircraft is reported to have asked for political asylum, but a second crew member wants to return home. A third man was killed in the crash.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KORFA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS ISSUES IN RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

SK010230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Seoul-Tokyo Relations"]

[Text] The geopolitical positions of Korea and Japan make it necessary for them to develop cooperative realtions. Yet, perhaps due to their geographical proximity, both countries have undergone experiences that are delicate and unique to them. Many issues have yet to be resolved to promote such cooperation.

Seoul and Tokyo wound up their 2-day 13th Ministerial Conference Friday. During the talks they agreed to hold an annual foreign ministers' meeting. They also reached an interim accord on scientific and technological cooperation and agreed to hold the 18th Korea-Japan Trade Conference this year to discuss ways to correct the bilateral trade imbalance.

These developments are encouraging in that they will facilitate cooperation between our two countries. To this end, they need to share a common perception of the political realities in this region. It is encouraging that Korea and Japan, at the just-completed conference, reaffirmed this principle agreed to at the Korea-Japan summit talks held in Tokyo last year: "Maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is essential to those in East Asia including Japan."

This behooves Tokyo to be more prudent so as not to inadvertently encourage Communist North Korea to upset the stability on the Korean peninsula. It must be noted that the development of relations among Seoul, Moscow, and Beijing is not commensurate with those between Tokyo and Pyongyang. We trust Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's pledge that his government will continue to cooperate closely with Seoul concerning its relations with Pyongyang.

Worthy of note is the growing military alliance between North Korea and the Soviets. An imprudent approach by Tokyo toward Pyongyang would work against maintaining East Asian stability--a consequence that would adversely affect Japan in the end.

Keeping South Korea economically viable will benefit Japan, given the former's vital security role in this delicate region of the world. Mindful of this, more sincere efforts by Tokyo are required to alleviate Seoul's deficit in trade with Japan and to transfer needed advanced technologies to Korea.

At the latest ministerial conference, the two governments agreed to begin consultations this year on improving the legal status of third-generation Koreans living in Japan. The Tokyo delegation is said to have promised to reevaluate the fingerprinting issue. Japan is asked to show more sincerity in solving problems that are a result of Japan's colonial rule here in the first half of this century.

Now is the time for Korea and Japan to turn their unfortunate past relations into a promising future in a true partnership. For Tokyo's part, it should demonstrate its sincerity with deeds by resolving these decades-old problems. Doing so forthrightly would suit Japan's present stature as an international power.

CSO: 4100/731

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREA-JAPAN MINISTERIAL TALKS

Efforts Urged for Success

SK280118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "ROK-Japan Ministerial Talks"]

[Text] While the public attention is drawn to the inter-Korean Red Cross talks being held in Pyongyang and to other developments including the emergency landing of a communist Chinese bomber in South Korea, another noteworthy even is to take place in Seoul beginning tomorrow--the 13th ministerial conference between Korea and Japan.

The upcoming meeting, to be participated in by six cabinet members and other ranking officials from each side, is particularly outstanding as it comes two weeks after the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule and 20 years after the two countries restored diplomatic relations.

In addition, tomorrow will mark the 75th anniversary of Japan's forceful annexation of then Korean kingdom, an anniversary which the Koreans have since regarded as the "day of national disgrace."

Like the previous meetings, which started in 1967 as an annual gathering and became in recent years more or less a biennial event, this year's conference will be laden with heaps of issues, many of which have been pending for years, ranging from the controversial trade imbalance and the technology transfer to the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and the differing perceptions of regional security.

It appears to be questionable whether the two-day meeting will facilitate the emergency of any major breakthroughs or progress in tackling such problems, particularly the chronic trade issue, an outlook which deserves a guarded optimism at the best.

In light of the outcome of past meetings, there is more likelihood that the conference will be meaningful in that several ministers from each of the two neighboring countries held the regular talks or consultation, than the prospect that activity of working out concrete steps to resolve specific issues is actually expected to be achieved.

Nonetheless, it should be stressed as most desirable that the two governments exert redoubled or fresh efforts to make the forthcoming meeting really significant in some tangible ways, taking into consideration the coincident fact that it falls within the notable anniversary year of the aforementioned three events, each of which opened a new chapter in the annals of binational relations.

Such a tangible progress is also in greater need as the ministerial conference will essentially be a conspicuous session to review various follow-up measures taken after the epoch-making state visit to Japan by President Chon Tu-hwan in September last year, which paved the way for upgrading bilateral ties in substantive senses so as to forge a mutually-benefiting and lasting partnership.

KOREA HERALD Comment

SK290114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Ministerial Talks"]

[Text] The 13th Korean-Japan ministerial conference convenes its two-day session here today amid rising hopes for a more meaningful and substantial partnership between the two neighboring countries during this 20th year since their diplomatic normalization.

Since the first session in 1967 the high-level talks have been continued as an annual or biennial affair for sustained consultations to develop productive bilateral relations.

Topics covered have also been perennial, with many of them remaining unresolved. However, it is unquestionable that the scope of mutual understanding and the common ground have been significantly broadened with years passing by.

Outstanding issues include improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, correction of the widening trade imbalance now lopsidedly in favor of Japan, transfer of sophisticated Japanese technology to Korea and promotion of cultural exchange.

The legal status issue involves the touchy technical question of fingerprinting for alien registration that is yet to be answered despite persistent protest from Korea. Welfare benefits for resident Koreans are also in dispute.

Since trade friction has grown in recent years, increased market-opening measures and technology transfer by Japan are considered key to reducing the existing trade imbalance and, thus, to paving the way for greater overall economic cooperation.

The close bonds were further sealed by President Chon Tu-hwan's historic visit to Japan last October. The current ministerial talks in Seoul are expected to make rapid strides in putting into specific action the basic accord reached at the summit.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY PREVIEWS ROK-JAPAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN SEOUL

SK290111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Korea and Japan will discuss political, economic and other issues of mutual concern during the 13th Ministerial Conference to be held in Seoul today and tomorrow.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday the two sides will seek ways to resolve the pending issues, including the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and the two countries' trade imbalance.

The delegations from both sides are also expected to sign an agreement to expedite technology transfer.

Each delegation will comprise eight members, including six cabinet ministers. The Japanese delegation is to arrive in Seoul at 12:15 pm today.

A ministry official said the minister-level talks this time around are of particular importance as this year marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations.

He said the delegates will review past relations between the two neighboring nations and discuss ways for renewed bilateral cooperation for the coming years.

The participants will [word indistinct] review steps taken to realize bilateral agreements reached during [words indistinct] hwan's state visit to Japan last year.

The two sides will hold plenary sessions twice in the Lotte Hotel. The first plenary session will focus on political situations relating to the Korean peninsula and bilateral economic relations. The second will be a free discussion under the title of "Korea-Japan relations toward the 21st century."

In addition to the plenary sessions, the two sides will hold separate meetings between counterparts, scheduled for tomorrow.

The ministry official said Korea will again urge Japan to abolish the controversial fingerprinting regulations for aliens which affect Korean residents of Japan numbering about 670,000.

The two sides are expected to agree to start negotiations this year on granting citizenship to third-generation Korean residents in Japan.

During the 2-day conference, the two sides are also expected to discuss the effects of relations between Seoul and Beijing, Tokyo and Beijing and Tokyo and Pyongyang on the inter-Korean dialogue.

Seoul will make its position clear that a unilateral approach by Tokyo toward Pyongyang will not contribute to reducing tension on the Korean peninsula, the official said.

The Korean side will also seek technical and diplomatic support from Japan for the successful staging of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.

Economic ministers at the conference will take up the demand by Seoul that Tokyo lower customs and noncustom barriers for Korean exports in order to reduce the trade imbalance currently in disfavor of Seoul.

The Korean delegation will be led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong. The other participants include Minister of Finance Kim Man-che; Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Hwang In-song; Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho; Minister of Transportation Son Su-ik; Minister of Science and Technology Kim Song-chin; Ambassador to Japan Choe Kyong-nok; and Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economic Policy Council of the Economic Planning Board.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will head the Japanese delegation. The others representing Tokyo are Noboro Takeshita, finance minister; Moriyoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Keijiro Murata, minister of international trade and industry; Tokuo Yamashita, transportation minister; Reichi Takeuchi, minister of science and technology; Kiyohisa Mikanagi, ambassador to Korea; and Hirosige Ohtake, economic planning councilor of the Economic Planning Agency.

The 12th ministerial talks were held in Tokyo in August 1983.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CHON MEETS SPORTS FIGURES--Seoul, 29 August (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu Hwan met Thursday morning with Yuri Titov, president of the International Gymnastics Federation, and Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the Presidential Office said Thursday. Titov and Nebiolo are from the Soviet Union and Italy, respectively. Chon held talks with the two international sports leaders in Chongwadae, the presidential residence. They arrived here Wednesday for sports-meetings with Korean officials, according to the announcement. On Thursday afternoon, Chon received a courtesy call from the seven Japanese delegates, including Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who came for the 2-day Korean-Japanese ministerial talks. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0814 GMT 29 Aug 85 SK]

ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT AWARDED--Seoul, 29 August (YONHAP)--Victor Hipolito Martinez, Argentina's vice president, Thursday received a medal of diplomatic service merit from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential residence here. The Argentine vice president attended a luncheon meeting with Chon after he received the medal. Martinez serves concurrently as president of the Argentine Senate. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 29 Aug 85 SK]

ROK, CANADA COOPERATIVE BODY--Seoul, 30 August (YONHAP)--South Korea and Canada have agreed to establish a government-level cooperative organization for the promotion of bilateral industrial and economic cooperation, a spokesman for the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Friday. Sin Pyong-hyon, Korean deputy prime minister and EPB minister and Sinclair Stevens, Canada's minister of regional industrial expansion, signed a memorandum of understanding at the conclusion of their talks here Friday. Through the organization, Canada and Korea will promote joint ventures, technological transfers and joint projects in third countries between Canadian and Korean businessess. Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the Korean Government's International Policy Council, and Robert Borwn, associate deputy minister of Canada's regional industrial expansion, plan to set up the organization in the next 3 months, the spokesman said. During their meeting Friday, the two ministers agreed that the industrial structures of their nations are complementary and that there is great potential for bilateral cooperation, the spokesman said. Stevens, winding up his week-long visit to Seoul, left Friday for Japan. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 30 Aug 85 SK]

'MASSACRE' APOLOGY URGED--The International Human Rights League of Korea yesterday urged Japan to make an apology for its massacre of some 20,000 Koreans at the time of an earthquake in the Kanto area, eastern Japan, 63 years ago. In a statement issued in commemoration of the outbreak of the Kanto Earthquake, the IHRLK strongly requested Japan to construct a Cenotaph or hold memorial services as a sign of apology for the brutal acts. On 1 September 1922, when the earthquake took place, Japanese police reportedly killed some 20,000 conscripted Korean laborers brutally on false charges of arson. Instead of consoling Korea for the undeserving deaths, Japan makes efforts to conceal the historical massacre, the statement argued. In order to improve the relations between the two nations, Japan should concede the historical crime and show a sincere sign of apology to Koreans, the statement said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Sep 85 p 8 SK]

MINISTER CALLS ON ZAIREAN PRESIDENT--Chong Chae-chol, minister of state for political affairs, called on Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko Tuesday and delivered a personal letter from President Chon Tu-hwan. The minister is now on a tour of African nations as a special presidential envoy. President Chon's personal words praised the Zairean leader's distinguished leadership. The office of the minister yesterday quoted reports from Kinshasa as saying that Chong also congratulated President Mobutu on his inauguration for a third term last December. The reports said Mobutu recalled his pleasant experiences during his visit to Korea. Mobutu was also quoted by the reports as having said that he appreciated Korea's support, and that bilateral relations are going on smoothly. President Mobutu made a state visit to Korea in June 1982 at the invitation of President Chon. [From the column "Out and About"] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Aug 85 p 4 SK]

MESSAGE TO NAMIBIA--New York, 26 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--Yi Won-kyong, South Korean minister of foreign affairs, sent a message Monday to the president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, reaffirming Korea's full sympathy and support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which it called "the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia." Monday is Namibia Day in that South African state. In the message, Yi Lee said: "It is our fervent hope that Namibia will take its place in the international community as a sovereign state in the very near future. We firmly believe that only complete and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 and 385 could bring about a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia." [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0009 GMT 27 Aug 85 SK]

NIGERIAN, INDONESIAN VISITORS--Seoul, 27 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call from Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian head of state, at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, on Tuesday. Obasanjo is visiting here at the invitation of the Korean-African Friendship Alliance. He is scheduled to leave here on Saturday. Chon also met with Bacharuddin Jusef Habibie, Indonesia's minister of state for research and technology, on Tuesday afternoon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 27 Aug 85 SK]

EMBASSY IN MAURITIUS--Seoul, 28 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--Seoul, 28 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and Mauritius have agreed to establish a residential Korean Embassy in Port Louis, the Foreign Ministry here announced Wednesday. The planned mission will bring to 87 the number of overseas embassies maintained by Korea. Yi Kyong-u, Korean charge d'affaires, is scheduled to go to Port Louis early next month to open the embassy, a ministry spokesman here said. Korea has maintained full diplomatic relations with the island nation, located in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Africa, since 1971. Mauritius, which has a population of about one million, became independent from Britain in 1968. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1020 GMT 28 Aug 85 SK]

OLYMPICS PREPARATIONS BRIEFING--Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho Thursday held talks with Yuri Titov, president of the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG), and Max Bangerter, secretary general of the FIG, concerning Korea's preparations for the 1988 Olympics. Yi said that the Korean Government and people are doing their utmost to make the Seoul Olympiad the greatest games in history. He also said that he is convinced the Olympiad will be on the largest scale ever, involving almost all nations with international olympic committees. Because Korean gymnastics are not below world standards, the minister Titov to help the FIG to develop Korean gymnastics. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 29 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE MINISTERS, OFFICIALS OF 20 NATIONS TO MEET IN SEOUL

SK030051 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, 3 September (YONHAP)--Trade ministers and other high ranking officials from 20 advanced and developing countries are scheduled to meet here 25-27 October to discuss world trade issues, including a proposal to hold a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Attending the meeting will be about 60 officials, including leading members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Ministry of Trade and Industry here reported Monday.

The participants will discuss the recent world-wide trend toward trade protectionism, and various problems anticipated in carrying out the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations, an official said.

Among the 12 trade officials who plan to take part in the conference are Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative; Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister; De Clercq, commissioner for external relations and commercial policy of the European Community Commission; Martin Bangemann, West German minister of economics; Edith Cresson, French minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade; and John Dawkins, Australian minister of trade.

Officials from developing nations will be Roberto V. Ongpin, Philippine minister of trade and industry; Rachmat Saleh, Indonesian minister of trade; V.P. Singh, Indian minister of finance, commerce and supplies; and Olavo Edydy Setubal, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs.

During the third trade ministers' meeting, held last June in Stockholm, the participants decided unanimously to hold the fourth meeting in Seoul.

The new round of multilateral trade negotiations is a follow-up to negotiations held in Tokyo from 1973-79,

Since Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone proposed a new round of trade talks in November 1983, the developed and developing countries have discussed the pros and cons of international trade.

Ministry officials said that the upcoming meeting will have a significant impact on establishing a direction for the new round of negotiations.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KOREA TIMES WELCOMES REAGAN'S DECISION ON SHOE IMPORTS

SK300028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Rule on Shoe Imports"]

[Text] It is a welcome news that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has refused to impose quotas or raise tariffs to protect America's shoe industry against low-priced imports of footwear. The decision certainly gives great relief, though it may be precarious, to the overshadowed exporters of Korean shoes to the American market.

But then, the American President has reportedly decided to invoke a section of trade law allowing his administration to file unfair trade complaints against offenders in specific instances, in effective steps to put pressure on foreign governments to open their markets to more U.S. goods.

The Washington administration's refusal to impose import regulations on shoes, in spite of mounting pressures from 20 state governors, 40 senators and 168 representatives, is believed to have been made on the grounds that the American shoe industry has already declined too much to be revived by protectionist measures.

Notable in this regard is Mr Reagan's assumption that imposing quotas would only invite disadvantages to the U.S. economy, let alone an additional burden on American consumers of imported shoes.

Imported shoes reportedly occupy 78 percent of the U.S. market share--with Taiwan supplying 29 percent of the total imports, Brazil 18 percent and Korea 17 percent.

In fact, even a considerable number of American traders and footwear industrialists have come to admit that the U.S. shoe industry has actually lost grounds to survive international competition. Accordingly, major U.S. footwear makers are engaged in importing foreign shoes.

On the other hand, as U.S. Congressional critics predicted, Mr Reagan's refusal to increase the shoe tariff is widely feared to lend impetus to more than 300 pieces of protectionist legislation awaiting action in the U.S. Congress this coming fall.

Among the protectionist bills for legislation is one calling for the levy of a 25 percent additional across-the-board tariff on all imports from such specific countries as Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Brazil unless their trade surpluses with the United States are reduced.

Many of these congressional moves are being led by Democrats, who are apparently attempting to make political issue with the growing American trade deficit, amounting to \$123 billion last year, during the upcoming off-year elections next year and the ensuing presidential elections in 1988.

In this connection, there will remain mounting pressures, particularly in the U.S. Congress, to regulate imports by invoking protectionist steps for domestic industries.

Consequently, the Korean Government and export industries are again urged to effectively cope with the lingering American moves to regulate our exports to the U.S. market.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

JAPANESE FIRMS PREVENTING VTR EXPORTS TO EUROPE

SK200415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0331 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Aug (YONHAP)--Japanese VTR (video tape recorder) manufacturers have apparently launched an intensive campaign to prevent the export of South Korean-made VTRs to Europe, a business source here said Tuesday.

The Japanese manufacturers, which are incorporated in Europe, have increased their slandering against Korean-made VTRs in the European mass media, in an apparent effort to deter Korean VTR exports to Europe.

In West Germany, for example, the Japanese firms have publicized their decision to sell VTRs for less than 1,000 marks. The real motive behind the publicity, however, is to spread rumors that Korean firms are selling VTRs for less than 1,000 marks. Through the rumors, the Japanese hope to shift the responsibility for their own dumping practices to Korean firms, the source explained.

As a result, the German news media have made many inquiries with branch offices of Korean VTR companies concerning sales dates, prices, production capacity and labor costs.

The Japanese manufacturers are carrying out similar disinformation campaigns in Britain, France and several other European countries, the source said.

South Korea made its first VTR shipment to the United States in March, after its binding license with Japan had expired. Late last month, the European Economic Community (EC) decided to raise the tariff rate on imported VTRs from 8 percent to 14 percent. At the time, a Paris business newspaper reported that the EC nations and Japan were constructing an "anti-Korean alliance" in an effort to restrict the inflow of Korean-made VTRs onto the European market. VTR products made by Japanese firms in Europe are not subject to tariff rate hikes.

The slandering campaign by the Japanese firms, as well as the EC decision to raise tariff on VTRs, has frustrated the efforts of the fledgling Korean VTR industry to penetrate the European market, the source said.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

YONHAP ANALYZES ROK'S EXPORTS TO EUROPE

SK280015 Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 28 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea lags behind its Asian rivals in the export of commodities to Europe, the Trade and Industry Ministry reported Wednesday.

Although the quality of Korean-made commodities has improved significantly in recent years, they are not yet highly competitive with products manufactured by China and other nations that produce relatively low-priced commodities.

On the European market, Korean companies have a reputation for being less competitive than their Asian rivals in non-price categories including quality control, delivery, credit standing, the distribution of small orders and after-sales services. The ministry recently reached those conclusions after analyzing the responses to a survey distributed by the Korean Traders Association.

According to the analysis, clothing, electronics products, footwear, stuffed toys and 50 other Korean goods have had price stability on the European market, but the increasing strength of the U.S. dollar and other unfavorable factors have posed new challenge to those Korean-made commodities.

The major factors that have hindered the performance of the cited Korean goods on the European market, in relation to those manufactured by Korea's export rivals, are quality control, delivery and credit standing, the ministry said.

European buyers cited complaints about delays in delivery, delayed replies to various inquiries, shipments of low-quality goods and overheated competition among Korean companies for the same types of merchandise, the analysis said.

Based on the ministry's analysis, the government plans to make immediate measures to promote the export of Korean products on the European market, the ministry said.

Korean companies are considering ways in which the European buyers can pay for Korean commodities with their own currencies, in order to reduce currency exchange risks.

South Korea exported 2.17 billion U.S. dollars worth of commodities in the first seven months of this year, representing a 4.7 percent decrease from the corresponding period of 1984.

CSO: 4100/707

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN FIRST SEVEN MONTHS

SK210752 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 21 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--Foreign investments made in the Korean economy totaled U.S.\$19.9 million in July, bringing the total for the first 7 months of this year to \$152.7 million, on an approval basis. The investments were made in nine different projects.

Although the number of foreign investments rose by 13 from the January-July period of 1984, the total value of the investments was only about half that of the cited period last year, a Finance Ministry official said Wednesday.

The decrease in value resulted from the fact that the Lotte Corp of Japan and the General Motors Corp of the United States each invested more than \$100 million in joint ventures with their Korean partners, Lotte Hotel and Daewoo Motors, respectively, in the first half of last year, the official explained.

The two foreign investors are expected to make investments on the same scale here later this year. Therefore, the government's foreign investment inducement target for 1985--\$450 million--will be reached easily, the official predicted.

At the end of July, foreign investments made on an approval basis over the years totaled nearly U.S.\$2.3 billion, comprising \$1.5 billion (64.6 percent) in the mining and manufacturing sector, \$788 million (34.7 percent) in the social overhead capital sector and \$16 million (0.7 percent) in the agro-fisheries sector.

The heavy and chemical industry accounted for the largest portion--15.6 percent (\$356.3 million)--of the foreign investments made in the mining and manufacturing sector, followed by electricity and electronics, 15.4 percent (\$351.1 million); machinery, 10.9 percent (\$248.6 million); and foodstuffs, textiles, medicine, metal and transportation equipment, 3 percent each.

Japan has made 48.1 percent (almost \$1.1 billion) of the total foreign investments, and the United States has made 30.2 percent (\$686.4 million) of the total, according to the latest Finance Ministry statistics.

CSO: 4100/696

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARKET OPENING POLICY

SK060307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, 6 September (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea should continue to implement its policy of opening its market to foreign goods, in order to overcome increasing restrictions imposed by advanced countries on the import of Korean-made products, Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the Economic Planning Board's International Economic Policy Council, said Thursday.

Kim made the comment on a KBS (Korean Broadcasting System) talk show, titled "What Are The Problems With The Open Market Policy?"

He said that Korea cannot cope with import regulations in foreign markets without opening its domestic market, because it has emerged as the 13th largest trading partner in the world, in terms of volume.

Therefore, the government's ongoing open market policy is "inevitable," Kim said.

He pointed out that Korea, which has a per capita income of 2,000 U.S. dollars, has achieved an import liberalization rate of only 87.7 percent.

When Japan's per capita national income reached 820 dollars, the Japanese Government had liberalized 93 percent of its import items, and Taiwan had achieved a 97 percent import liberalization rate when its per capita national income reached 910 dollars, he said.

By comparison, Korea's import liberalization rate is far behind those of Japan and Taiwan.

Although import liberalization measures lead to an increase in imports in the initial stage, they strengthen the international competitiveness of the country's products, through technological and managerial innovation, in the long term, thereby contributing to increased exports, Kim explained.

The secretary general called on Korean industrial leaders and businessmen to work with the government to make the ongoing open market policy a success and to avoid potential trade frictions in foreign markets.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO HOST MEETING OF TEXTILE-EXPORTING NATIONS

SK291252 Seoul YONHAP in English 1250 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 30 August (YONHAP)--About 80 representatives from more than 20 developing countries will attend a meeting here of textile exporting nations on 3-7 September to discuss cooperation in textile exports to industrialized nations, a South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry official said Friday.

The 5-day Seoul conference is expected to focus on an analysis of the growing import restrictions on textile products in advanced nations, a new textile trade system following the expiration of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) and and a joint cooperation plan among developing countries, according to the official.

In an effort to establish a joint strategy against the MFA system, which allows industrialized countries to protect domestic industries through import regulations, Third World exporting countries have held various meetings since 1980.

As part of the efforts to facilitate a freer flow of trade in textiles and clothing, developing nations established the textiles and clothing board (ITCB) in 1984.

Advanced nations advocate the extension of the MFA while developing countries demand the return to the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the trade of textiles following the expiration of the MFA in July 1986.

The MFA has been extended twice in 1978 and 1982.

The Seoul meeting is significant in that it will be the first official talks since GATT's textiles committee launched negotiations in Geneva in July on Whether to extend, amend or discontinue the MFA, the official indicated.

Among the participating nations at the Seoul meeting will be India, Argentina, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, the Philippines, Jamaica, Peru, Mexico, Malaysia, Turkey, Indonesia, Ireland, Colombia, Brazil, Guatemala, Egypt, Hong Kong, Macao and host Korea.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KODECO, INDONESIA TO START OIL PRODUCTION IN SEPTEMBER

SK060138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (YONHAP)--KODECO Energy Co of Korea and Pertamina of Indonesia will start producing offshore oil near Indonesia's Madura Island on 24 September this year, Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto said yesterday. Pertamina is Indonesia's state-run oil monopoly.

He also said that the seventh Korea-Indonesia Joint Committee for Mineral Resources Cooperation will be held in Jakarta 24-26 September--a time when the first oil from the Madura field is scheduled to be recovered.

The Madura oil field, code-names Ke-2, has proven oil reserves of 22.1 million barrels, or a daily average production of 10,000 to 15,000 barrels over an approximately 8-year period.

Dr Subroto called for more Korean concerns to participate in resource development projects in Indonesia, adding that his government will open as many industrial sectors as possible to foreign investment.

Indonesia is now pursuing a policy of liberalizing development of its oil and other natural resources, he said.

The latest development in Indonesia's energy-related economic links with Korea has set a precedent for exemplary "South-South" cooperation. Recent success in the joint drilling ventures off Madura is symbolic of a mutually cooperative mood in resources development between the two countries, Subroto said.

Korean firms have already taken part in the development of coal, timber and other resources in Indonesia, he noted.

Subroto revealed that Indonesian President Suharto will attend ceremonies celebrating the commencement of Madura oil production, slated for 24 September.

CSO: 4100/731

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION--Seoul, 1 September (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to take steps for the protection of foreign intellectual property rights, in order to cope with growing pressure from abroad, the MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN [Daily Economics] reported Saturday. In the initial phase, the government will protect foreign intellectual property rights, trademark rights and reproduction rights for foreign publications, the economic daily quoted government sources as saying. The government plans to revise Korea's copyright law by the end of next year, at the latest, to ban pirate editions of foreign publications. The reproduction of foreign publications without the consent of the authors has been the object of heated controversy in Korea's dealings with some countries. The government plans to join the international convention on the protection of foreign copyrights before 1988, the daily quoted the sources as saying. It also intends to strengthen punitive measures against the unauthorized use of foreign trademarks, the daily said. The United States and other advanced countries are working on plans to reduce preferential tariffs on countries they consider to be insufficient in the protection of foreign intellectual property rights. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 1 Sep 85 SK]

BRITIAN COLOR TV QUOTA--Seoul, 27 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's export of color TV sets to Britain hit a snag when the two nations failed to set an export quota for this year, business sources here said Tuesday. Seoul wants to be accorded an export quota of 120,000 units, while London demands that exports be limited to 30,000 units--only 25 percent of Korea's request, the sources said. The two nations have conducted a series of negotiations by mail, in an effort to agree upon a quota, which in principle results from self-regulation by the exporting side. The sources expect the upcoming British-Korean electronics meeting, scheduled for October in London, to bear fruit. Because of the unsettled export quota, Korea has shipped only a few color TV sets to the West European nation so far this year. In June 1984, Korean manufacturers secured a license to produce the PAL-system color TV set, which was developed by the Telifunken Co of West Germany. Britain, which has an annual color TV set market of about 4 million, this year allotted export quotas of 250,000 and 350,000 to Japan and Singapore, respectively. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 27 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/707

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL MEETING

Pyongyang PYONGYANG TIMES in English 17 Aug 85 p 4

[Text of Speech by Kang Song-san]

[Text]

Forty years ago, an end was put to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialists in our country and our people's cause of national liberation was accomplished splendidly.

Our people had long lived under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialists, subjected to the absence of all rights, humiliation and poverty, and fought for national and social liberation from long ago.

Under the guidance of great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genuine Korean communists founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army consisting of progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youth to provide against the daily intensified Japanese fascist suppression and waged a heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carved out the victorious road of our national liberation struggle and communist movement and skilfully led the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), thus bringing to a steady upswing the general Korean revolution with the armed struggle as the centre.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle as a struggle of a high form responding to the counter-revolutionary armed forces by the revolutionary armed forces, was a source of inspiration in all other forms of struggle waged by the Korean people. The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle pushed the communist movement and national

liberation struggle in our country to new heights. In this course the international solidarity with our national liberation movement was strengthened.

The Korean communists and KPRA men, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, ceaselessly attacked the rear of Japanese imperialists who were trying to start an anti-Soviet aggressive war in order to defend the Soviet Union with arms. While taking concerted action with the Chinese people, they repeatedly dealt political and military defeats at the Japanese aggressors who were attempting to dominate China and, further, the whole continent of Asia.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by J. Stalin, the Soviet people and army, carrying the main burdens of the Second World War, fought heroically in defiance of tens of millions of sacrifices. In this way they made a decisive contribution to emancipating the European people from the oppressive rule of fascist Germany and the peoples in eastern colonies from the suppression of Japanese imperialism, admirably fulfilling the noble internationalist duty as the first socialist state in the world.

The Soviet Army participated in the war to liberate Korea and performed brilliant deeds of merit. Numerous Red Army men and officers dedicated their precious youth and lives to this war.

The immortal exploits performed

by the men and officers of the Soviet Army in the battle to crush the Japanese troops present in Korea wrote a glorious page in the annals of the liberation struggle of our people and will remain long in the annals of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

The KPRA men who covered the arduous and thorny road of struggle since the formation of the first revolutionary armed forces under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the start of an anti-Japanese war, launched out in August 1945 on the final battle together with the Soviet Army, to defeat the Japanese imperialists. With the defeat of militarist Japan our people were finally liberated from Japanese colonial rule.

In the course of the joint struggle against Japanese imperialism, the blood-sealed friendship between the Korean and Soviet people was firmly established as the class brother and as the revolutionary comrade-in-arms. This friendship moved into a new stage of development with the August 15 liberation as an impetus.

The Soviet Army and people who gave aid to our country's liberation with blood fully displayed the spirit of proletarian internationalism to help our Party and people in their nation-building in the early period of post-liberation.

In the difficult period of the Fatherland Liberation War and post-war rehabilitation, too, they extended encouragement to us both materially and spiritually, and still now, give active support and cooperation to our socialist construction.

Marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation, I, in the name of all the Korean people, would like to extend the warm militant greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and men and officers of the Soviet Army and express my profound gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government and people for their active support to and solidarity for our efforts for socialist construction and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The August 15 liberation was a historic event which marked a ra-

dical turn in our social and political life and the development of our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The liberation of our country ended nearly half a century of colonial rule by Japanese imperialism, brought liberty to our nation and opened a broad avenue towards the building of a new Korea."

With the liberation of the country our people accomplished the sacred cause of national liberation and embarked upon the road of building a new country, independent and prosperous.

The occupation of south Korea by US imperialism after liberation threw many obstacles in the way of our people for nation-building. But thanks to the inestimable revolutionary exploits, rich experience in struggle and revolutionary hardcore ranks achieved under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people could tide over the complex and difficult situation and victoriously fulfil the huge task of building a powerful, independent and sovereign state.

Proceeding from the peculiarities of historical development and specific conditions in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward immediately after liberation the three tasks of building the Party, state and army and the line of building a democratic, independent and sovereign state and wisely led the struggle for their realization.

First of all, he completed the task of Party-building on the basis of the firm organizational and ideological preparations made in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This meant that our people could have the powerful General Staff of revolution and successfully carry out the task of nation-building under the leadership of the Party.

The foundation of our Party was followed by the establishment of a genuine government of workers and peasants, a regular revolutionary armed force and the successful completion of the democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung accomplished the his-

toric cause of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was done on the basis of the revolutionary traditions established in the crucible of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary successes achieved amid the fierce class struggle after liberation.

The foundation of the DPRK, the glorious motherland of our people, made it possible for them to enter proudly the international arena under the banner of an independent and sovereign state and have a powerful revolutionary leverage with which to carry out successfully the cause of socialism, communism in our country.

The 3-year war unleashed by the US imperialists against our young Republic was a stern trial to our people. It was an atrocious challenge of the imperialist reactionary forces to the newly-emerging socialist forces which were expanding in various regions of the world after the Second World War. During this rigorous and fierce war our people fought heroically, rallied closely around the Party and the leader with the same mind and purpose. Thus they inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the US imperialists and their lackeys and won a historic victory.

In the difficult postwar days the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out the wise line on socialist revolution and construction and mobilized the whole Party and all the people for its implementation.

In accordance with the socialist revolutionary line of our Party on reorganizing the economic forms prior to technical reconstruction, our people propelled forward the transformation of the old relations of production along socialist lines. By so doing they brought about the unchallenged sway of socialist production relations in town and country in a short space of time and established an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the northern half of our Republic.

In postwar days our Party and the Government of our Republic made dynamic efforts to heal the war wounds fast and step up socialist economic construction.

The task of socialist industrialization was completed in a historically short period and our country, once backward economically and technically, was converted into a socialist state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture.

In our country the gross industrial output value last year was over 430 times as high as it had been in 1946. This shows that our industrial production increased at the high average rate of 17.3 per cent annually in the period between 1947 and 1984.

In our rural areas 10 million tons of grain, more than 5 times greater than in 1946, was produced last year.

A fresh upsurge is taking shape on all fronts of the socialist construction this year. In the course of the strenuous campaign the construction of the Nampo Barrage and other monumental edifices is making brisk headway and the magnificent 10 long-term tasks of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are successfully being carried out.

With the rapid increase in production and the strengthening of the economic power of the country, the living standards of our people are now being improved unceasingly.

Our Party's military line was thoroughly carried into effect. As a result a firm all-people defence system with the People's Army as the core has been established and powerful defence capabilities have been prepared, which are enough to beat off any aggression of the enemy and dependably defend the security of the country and the revolutionary gains.

Full of greater optimism towards and confidence in the future of our country and the prospects of the revolution, our people are making energetic endeavours to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize the whole society, true to the three revolutionary lines, ideological, technical and cultural, put forward by our Party and to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

Indeed, the 40 years of our people

for nation-building after liberation were the years of glorious struggle when they honourably defended the freedom and independence of the country, frustrating the invasion and all aggressive moves of the imperialists, and the years of great creation and transformation when they, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials, built on the ruins a new, splendid society good to live in and triumphantly paved the road to socialism and communism.

All the victories and successes gained so far by our people in the revolutionary struggle and nation-building owe to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and are the brilliant fruit of the devoted endeavours of our people who go ahead stubbornly, rallied closely behind the Party and the leader.

Today our Party has further grown to be an ever-victorious working-class party and the future of our revolution is very bright and its ultimate victory is fully guaranteed, because it is under the guidance of the seasoned revolutionary party.

Under the wise guidance of the Party and the leader, our people are advancing with surer strides to bring earlier the bright future of communism, under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea. They will attain still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle and construction work and our socialist homeland will flourish forever.

Under the leadership of our Party the northern half of our Republic has registered tremendous progress and brought about prosperity along the path of independence and sovereignty over the past period. But half of our country is still under the yoke of imperialist colonial rule and the cause of national liberation remains unrealized on a national scale.

To our people who have been suffering from the tragedy of national division for 40 years after liberation there is no more urgent task than reunification.

The greatest obstacle to the reunification of our country is the occupation of south Korea by the United States by force of arms.

The United States is doggedly hampering the reunification of our country, setting the manufacture of "two Koreas" as its main strategy in the policy towards Korea and inciting division and confrontation and giving itself up to aggression and war manoeuvres. The US imperialists are further intensifying their military tieup with Japan and south Korea by drawing in even the Japanese militarists who imposed the yoke of colonial slave upon our people and caused them to suffer from disasters and misfortunes in the past.

To oppose all sorts of attempts to divide our country into "two Koreas" permanently, to integrate the north and the south and achieve national reunification in a peaceful way—this is an unswerving stand adopted by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have done everything in their power to reunify the country peacefully from the very day of its division. Last year, they advanced a proposal on holding the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, and this year, a new peace proposal on holding the north-south parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration on non-aggression. Our fair peace proposals are received with enthusiastic support from all the Korean people, the governments and the peoples of various countries including socialist countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, our Party and the Government of our Republic express profound thanks to the governments, political parties, public organizations and peace-loving peoples all over the world for their firm support to the reasonable proposals for national reunification and to the efforts of our people for their realization and also believe that they will show solidarity for our cause of national reunification.

The United States should not escalate tensions in Korea by continually pursuing the arms reinforcement and moves for a new war and not throw obstacles in the way of dialogue between the north and south by instigating the south Korean authorities to confront

tation and immediately withdraw all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and its aggressive armed forces from south Korea.

The Korean people will strive to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of nuclear arms buildup and their moves for a new war and defend world peace and security, in unity with the peace-loving peoples of the world including the people of the fraternal socialist countries. The sacred joint cause of the revolutionary peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism against aggression and interference, domination and subjugation by the imperialists will certainly be victorious.

CSO: 4100/713

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OVER PAST 40 YEARS VIEWED

Pyongyang PYONGYANG TIMES in English 14 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

The Korean Central News Agency made public a report on August 9 on the successes registered by the Korean people in the revolution and construction over the last 40 years since the country's liberation.

According to the report, our people have brought about great, epochal changes and miracles in all domains of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

In 1984 the gross industrial output value grew 431 times compared with 1946, of which the production of means of production 486 times.

The annual growth rate of industrial production was 17.3 per cent in the period from 1947 to 1984.

In the agricultural domain grain production increased 5.3 times in 1984 as against 1946.

The national income per capita last year was 65 times the 1946 figure.

Our country, once backward colonial semi-feudal state, successfully carried out the historic task of socialist industrialisation in a brief period of 14 years and has turned today into a powerful socialist state, independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence.

All the achievements made by our Party and people in the

revolution and construction over the past four decades are a fruition of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung. They are a great demonstration of the validity and vitality of our Party's economic policy and a clear proof of the superiority of our socialist system.

Over the last 40 years vigorous endeavours have been made in different sectors of the national economy to finish a huge industrial construction and thereby completely do away with the colonial lopsidedness and deformity of the industry and build a multilaterally developed, independent national economy equipped with modern technology, relying on its own raw material resources.

Investments in the capital construction increased 239 times in 1984 in comparison with 1947.

With the construction of more than 17,700 modern factories and workshops in the period of the Second Seven Year Plan (1978-1984) the industry made a big step forward in completing its inner structure and strengthening its independence.

Independent power bases have been firmly built and the production of electricity has increased markedly.

The coal industry boosted its production 59 times last year as against 1946.

Metal industry has turned

into an industry with all completed production branches and strengthened Juche character and independence and the steel production in 1984 was 1,310 times the 1946 figure.

In the machine-building industry the production of machine tools increased 980 times in 1984 as compared with 1947, that of trucks and tractors 268 and 441 times in 1984 as against 1959.

In the chemical industry, the production of chemical fibres has grown 29 times that of 1945 and in the building material industry cement production 117 times that of 1946.

In the transport the volume of auto transport increased 504 times as against 1946 and that of the railway and marine transport went up rapidly.

Through the powerful acceleration of tideland reclamation for grand nature-transforming project, the length of the west coast has been reduced as many as 520 kilometres and the construction of the Nampo Barrage and the Taechon Power Station is progressing at a fast pace.

In the agricultural domain the number of tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land has grown 10 times compared with the 1960 figure, thereby promoting the successful realisation of agricultural industrialization and modernization.

The per hectare yield of rice has reached 7.2 tons, the highest level in the world. In 1984, the 10 million-ton target of grain production was attained and the production of meat grew 15 times in comparison with 1949.

The production of seafoods has increased 16 times as

against 1946.

The light industry has increased the production of textiles 297 times and that of shoes 311 times as against 1946.

The retail commodity turnover has grown 729 times above 1946.

Revolutionary changes have been effected in education, culture and health services.

The number of universities has increased 54 times as against 1946, and that of colleges 58 times compared with 1956.

A huge army of intellectuals numbering 1.25 million has been trained and the ratio between labourers and technicians and specialists has surpassed 7:1, a very high level in the world.

A great change has taken place in all branches of literature and art thanks to the successful implementation of our Party's Juche-oriented idea of literature and art and unique literary and art policy.

With our Party's prophylactic line thoroughly implemented, the number of therapeutic and prophylactic establishments has increased 93 times that of 1945, that of doctors and assistant doctors 180 times, that of hospitals 40 times and hospital beds 115 times and the average life span of people has been lengthened 36 years to reach 74 years.

Indeed, the 40 years following the country's liberation are glorious four decades during which an independent national economy has developed at a high tempo and culture effloresced brilliantly and thus undying feats have been performed for the times and the nation.

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